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31 March 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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INSPECTION OF GOVERNORS' CONDUCT OF OFFICE TO BEGIN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Ujungpandang, ANTARA--Several governors who are about to complete their terms of office will be inspected in accordance with the law about 6 months before they leave office. This was stated by Prapto Pratiknyo, the inspector general in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in Ujungpandang [South Sulawesi] on Thursday [6 January].

There are five or six governors who will complete their terms of office in 1983, including the governors of South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Nusa Tenggara.

Andi Oddang, governor of South Sulawesi and one of the governors who will complete their terms of office in June 1983, will be inspected during the first week of January 1983, by a team from the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which will be led by Inspector General Prapto Pratiknyo.

The team from the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is made up of 14 members who will spend 3 weeks in South Sulawesi. Members of the Provincial Executive Council, the chairman and deputy chairman of the Provincial Representative Council, the chairman of the State Court in the province, and directors of regional offices of ministries and nonministerial government institutions in South Sulawesi will appear before the governor. The inspector general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs stated that the results of the inspection by the team will be used for consideration by the president to determine whether the governor who has been inspected can be reappointed for another term of office.

However, the results of the evaluation of the governor's conduct of his duties will not be the only consideration used by the government in arriving at its decision.

The inspector general stated that the results of the inspection and the evaluation of the conduct of provincial government and development will indeed be used as a guide for the new governor assigned to the province.

General Criteria

The inspector general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs mentioned three criteria to be used in the course of the investigation, namely the governor's leadership, his success in carrying on his duties, and his respect for the law and regulations.

According to the inspector general the leadership aspect is the most difficult part of the evaluation. In that connection the guidelines of "Pancasila Leadership" (leadership in using the five principles of the nation) will be applied. This involves an attitude which reflects devotion to God, displays integrity; is honest, wise, and protective; is self-controlled, and demonstrates full responsibility toward the duties of a governor.

In addition, his capacity to encourage the people to participate in development activity will also be evaluated, as will his ability to develop cooperation with the Provincial Executive Council and the Provincial Representative Council and his ability to improve coordination between the various offices of the provincial government. To what extent the governor is able to develop his capacities as an administrator of government, development, and community affairs will be an important aspect of his conduct of office which will be evaluated along with many other factors which will be investigated.

For the purposes of assembling a broader range of information the team from the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will also hold a dialogue with the Provincial Executive Council, the Provincial Representative Council, and subordinates of the governor, such as the chiefs of local government bodies and regional offices of the various ministries, as well as other government offices.

PAPER WELCOMES ELECTION OF HAWKE IN AUSTRALIA

BK151121 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Labour Government in Australia"]

[Text] In the Australian general elections held last Saturday, the Labor Party of Australia under the leadership of Mr Bob Hawke won the elections. He will be installed as prime minister of Australia on Friday by the governor general.

As a labour government, the new Australian Government under Prime Minister Bob Hawke will be of a more independent mind than the previous liberal government as far as the Western world is concerned, especially vis-a-vis the United States. And also it will have a more flexible mind towards the eastern world particularly towards the PRC and the Soviet Union.

But as the change of government from the government party to the opposition is a normal thing in the system of parliamentary democracy and since it is a matter of internal affairs, the new government will, in general follow the foreign policy line of the previous government. Australian national interest abroad will remain the same whichever government is in power. Maybe, there will be some change in stress and emphasis. The labor government will most likely be busy internally in restoring a sound economy to Australia and curbing inflation, and finding a way to meet the workers' demand for higher wages.

Therefore, we are optimistic in Indonesia that the labor government will not only continue the existing cordial relations and beneficial economic cooperation between the two countries, but also augment and strengthen them.

As the two countries are immediate neighbours and their fate and destiny depend on each other, close cooperation and strong friendly relations between them are absolutely necessary. Therefore the new governments in Canberra and Jakarta which will be formed soon, should cultivate and advance profound mutual understanding and cooperation. By helping Indonesia in its development drive, Australia will contribute to the increase in Indonesia's purchasing power and stability which will augment Australian trade with Indonesia and strengthen its security.

As a matter of fact it can be said it has been the policy of the labor government of Australia to cooperate and have strong relations with Indonesia since the birth of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945. The labor government of that time recognised the republic and fought for it in the United Nations and boycotted Dutch ships and planes carrying troops and weapons to reconquer Indonesia. The later Dr Evath and Mr Tom Critchley are still well remembered in Indonesia.

Therefore, we are confident that Mr Bob Hawke as the Australian Labor Party leader and prime minister will be able to convince a section of the Australian labour force that the integration of east Timor to Indonesia was done democratically and in line with the principle of self-determination and the decolonisation resolution of the United Nations. The fear that Indonesia is an expansionist state is absolutely groundless. By putting the labor section concerned on to the right attitude towards the question of east Timor, Prime Minister Bob Hawke will help remove possible irritations which may hamper the efforts for closer and stronger cooperation and relations between the two countries.

We have noted that Mr Bob Hawke, during the recent elections campaign, made an election commitment that his government would maintain close and strong relations with Indonesia and recognise the integration of east Timor with the Republic of Indonesia. We welcome this sagacity and farsightedness, and the new government as a new partner, not only for Indonesia but also for ASEAN.

CSa: 4200/410

INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR INTERVIEWED ON SUMMIT

OW100543 Delhi Domestic Television Service in English 1548 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Delhi television reporter T. V. Venkitachalam interview with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have with us here today His Excellency Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, leader of the delegation of Indonesia and foreign minister, who is very active in the current non-aligned summit not only in the committees but also in the diplomatic discussions that have gone on in the framing of the agenda. Dr Mochtar, with your considerable experience of international conferences, could you tell us how the conference has been proceeding?

[Answer] Well, the conference is proceeding very well, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the host country. And also because of the excellent draft declaration that India prepared. Thanks to these two factors, the conference is proceeding very well indeed.

[Question] Sir, on the main subjects that are before the conference and the fundamental issues before the movement like disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and economic reform in the international field, how would you describe the trend of discussions that have been going on and what is the outcome you expect out of it?

[Answer] From the speeches we have heard so far, about 30 or more speakers, mostly heads of delegations and heads of governments, the general trend seems to be that everybody wants the movement to take a stand on the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and also to speak clearly out on the matter of economic reform, especially to help the most unfortunate countries that are now in a very tight squeeze because of the general economic condition of the world.

[Question] Sir, you will have noticed that generally the responses from the industrialized countries to the demands on the economic field are not very forthcoming. Similarly, on the disarmament also, it has been a terribly long drawn-out process. What impact do you think the decisions and the calls that you made will have on the policies of the major powers, particularly the super-powers?

[Answer] I think it must be made clear to the great powers [passage indistinct] industrialized countries, so that that, in turn, will help the general condition of world markets.

[Question] Sir, would you like to comment on the way the conference has dealt with some of the problems concerning member countries like Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Iran-Iraq war and what is the general direction of the movement toward solving these problems? Would you like to comment on the spirit with which the delegations are approaching these issues?

[Answer] I think the spirit in which the delegations have approached and handled these issues, bearing in mind that these so-called bilateral or regional issues are very vital to them, bearing that in mind, I think they have handled it with great consideration for the movement as a whole. And in a sense, one cannot say that the Iran-Iraq war is a regional issue. It is a world issue.

SA: 4200/410

BKPM CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES CAPITAL INVESTMENT SITUATION

Jakarta KOMAS in Indonesian 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Foreign and Domestic Capital Investment: Exceeded 1982 Goal; 1983 Goal Reduced; Chairman of BKPM States: Role of Private Sector Will Be Further Encouraged and Increased"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The target of a 60 percent increase in capital investment fixed for 1982 may be exceeded, but for 1983 and BKPM (Capital Investment Coordinating Body) has only set an increase of 22 percent as its goal.

Dr Suhartoyo, chairman of the BKPM, discussed the capital investment situation in Indonesia at a press conference at the BKPM office on Friday [14 January].

In 1982 the world was still suffering from an economic recession, and Indonesia was affected by its consequences. Although this was the case, the increase in capital investment approved by the government exceeded the goal, with an effective increase of 86.6 percent compared with 1981, for total new investments of 4.7 trillion rupiah. This investment consisted of \$1.3 billion in foreign investment (PMA) and domestic investment (PMDN) of 3.9 trillion rupiah.

According to Suhartoyo, the achievement of this result in excess of the goal was, among other things, due to the fact that Indonesia has a stable political situation. It was also due to the fact that Indonesia has a relatively good level of economic development. In addition, it was due to more effective investment promotion, while services were improved. Finally, the 1982 total was higher because large-scale projects began to be implemented.

The high level of domestic capital investment in 1982 was due to the PLN [State Electricity Company] investment of 418.6 billion rupiah, the PT Persero Tambang Baturbara Bukit Aram [Bukit Asam Coal Company] investment of 377.4 billion rupiah, the PT Tridaya Manunggal Perkasa Semen [Tridaya Manunggal Perkasa Cement Company] investment of 204.5 billion rupiah, the PT Perkasa Abadi Mulya Indonesia Semen Enterprise [Perkasa Abadi Mulya Indonesian Cement Enterprise] investment of 173.4 billion rupiah, the PT Petrokimia Gresik [Gresik Petrochemical Company] investment of 227.1 billion rupiah, the Kertas Leces [paper company] investment of 121.3 billion rupiah, and the PT Semen Padang [Padang Cement Company] investment of 133.9 billion rupiah.

The large foreign investment projects included the following: PT Krakatau Rubber, \$158 million; PT Colt Engine Manufacturing, \$140.9 million; and Toyota Motor Co, Ltd, and PT Astra International in a joint venture worth \$110 million.

However after encouraging increases in investment in 1982, for 1983 the BKPM is doubtful about setting high goals to be achieved. For that reason it has set a goal of only 22 percent above the 1982 level.

Mr Sunartoyo said: "The large difference in the size of the target is a result of the fact that in the present situation of a world economic recession it is difficult to calculate what may happen. Although we are still optimistic that there will be an increase, the increase nevertheless will not be large."

The target of a 22 percent increase in capital investment in 1983 includes an increase in domestic capital investment of 16.56 percent or 4.5 trillion rupiah and an increase in foreign capital investment of 52.4 percent or about \$2 billion.

In 1982 there still are many large-scale projects planned for implementation. Indeed, there will be more large-scale projects undertaken than was the case in 1982. However, on an overall basis the number of projects may be smaller. In 1981 there were 200 projects begun; in 1982 there were 235 new projects; and in 1983 the number of new projects may be smaller.

One obstacle in increasing capital investment in 1983 is the fact that under presently difficult circumstances the government is required to take policy actions in the direction of cutting expenditures. This includes limiting the investment of government capital in overall capital investment.

For this reason the role of the private sector will be increased in the current situation. However, because bank deposits in the energy section will decline and have the effect of tightening credit due to the present shortage of funds, the chairman of the BKPM is advising businessmen to look for foreign loans.

Mr Sunartoyo said: "Obtaining financial assistance from foreign sources is a normal development. Up to now, in fact, the source of financing for government and private projects has been the same, that is, foreign loans. These loans have provided at least 60 percent of the capital needed." At present, because the government is reducing its participation in capital investment projects, private companies are requested to arrange for loans themselves. Indeed, in connection with large-scale projects, if necessary, private firms should join in collecting funds for the financing of the various projects.

In view of the difficult situation in 1983 the BKPM will begin to apply a new system to promote capital investment. This system is called "man to man promotion" [Term is in English], that is, investment promotion by personal contacts between individuals.

To implement this system, the BKPM will compile a list of businessmen who may be contacted from time to time to consider projects which are ready for joint study, in an effort to get capital investment activity under way. This involves an increase in the promotional effort through encouraging cooperation between the BKPM and potential business investors, both Indonesian as well as foreign.

Dr Suhartoyo said that the BKPM will continue to increase its promotional effort. In the past, investment promotion involved introducing Indonesia in general terms, that is, large-scale natural resources, a friendly people, and so forth. Subsequently, this effort increased by directly promoting needed projects. Now it goes deeper because people are being brought together with other people, with the result that the BKPM has an improved knowledge of businessmen's desires and problems.

In this promotional effort the BKPM will present projects with detailed information to support its effort. Among other things, this will take the form of packets of information on a given project, an investment profile, and a model project framework. Up to the present model project frameworks have been provided for 46 projects, including 15 chemical projects, 11 agricultural projects, and the others mainly involving the basic metals industry.

Concerning obstacles to capital investment due to frequently changing government regulations in Indonesia, the chairman of the BKPM said that for long-term projects commitments will be entered into with the government. This means that although there might be changes in the regulations, the long-term project would still remain profitable.

Regarding the total amount of capital investment approved by the government, Dr Suhartoyo said that this is based on the amounts stated in the Permanent Agreement Letter (SPT) issued by the BKPM in 1982. However, actual construction (completion of construction) expenditures on the projects may only be known 2 years later.

According to Dr Suhartoyo, the actual construction expenditures per year are at 50 percent of the target. From 1967 to 1982 (since facilities have been established for capital investment) out of agreed domestic capital investment of 12.3 trillion rupiah, 4.6 trillion rupiah, or 37 percent, was actually spent. Out of agreed foreign capital investment of \$10.8 billion, \$4.6 billion, or 42.9 percent, had been actually spent by June 1982. He said: "In general, actual expenditures on foreign investment are greater than on domestic investment."

As was the case in previous years, in 1982 Japan played the dominant role in foreign investment in Indonesia, with \$683.5 million in 11 new projects and in the expansion of 14 already established projects. This amounted to 52 percent of total foreign investment by value.

Japanese capital investment has generally been in the manufacturing industry sector. The BKPM has sought to encourage Japan to invest capital in the natural resources processing industry, but Japan has not yet shown any interest. Great Britain had second place in capital investment in 1982 with \$168.5 million, followed by Switzerland with \$95.8 million, the Federal Republic of Germany with \$75.2 million, and the United States with \$68 million.

From 1967 until 31 December 1982 Japan made the largest foreign investment in Indonesia with 208 projects and a total of \$4.3 billion. Next came Hong Kong with 134 projects and \$1.2 billion, Canada with 5 projects and \$863.3 million, the United States with 73 projects and \$663.7 million, and the Netherlands with 43 projects worth \$551.6 million.

Manpower

In 1982 the number of workers employed by domestic capital holding Permanent Resident Letters (SPT) totaled 105,309. The number of workers employed by foreign capital holding SPT letters totaled 13,658. These figures show a decline of 5.2 percent in the total number of Indonesian workers and an increase of 13.2 percent in the number of foreign workers, compared to the figures for 1981.

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NATIONAL SEMINAR REVIEWS POLICIES FOR JOB EXPANSION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "About 52 Percent of Graduates of Vocational Schools Unemployed"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--About 52 percent of graduates of vocational schools in Indonesia have been unsuccessful in obtaining appropriate work and are still unemployed. Graduates of the BLK schools (Vocational Training Centers) operated by the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration generally do not have suitable skills to fill job openings becoming available in the present development period.

This was stated by Prof Sukadji Ranuwihardjo, fifth assistant to the minister of state for research and technology, at a press conference to open the "National Seminar on the Labor Force and Employment Opportunities" in Jakarta Tuesday evening [13 January].

These facts are based on a view which has become axiomatic: to deal with the problem of unemployment and semiemployment which has become increasingly widespread, the construction of new vocational schools must be expanded.

However, the figure of 52 percent unemployed among graduates of vocational schools is the result of an essentially crude calculation. The fact is that there are indeed graduates of vocational schools who have easily found jobs in accordance with our development needs. For example, graduates of SPMA schools (upper level agricultural high schools) for the most part have been earmarked by the Ministry of Agriculture for assignment as PPL (field instructors).

On the other hand, according to Prof Sukadji, there are also many graduates of vocational schools who have really found it difficult to obtain work, particularly graduates of STM schools (technical high schools). Other evidence indicates that there are STM schools of high quality and other STM schools of lower quality which have later come to be known by the term STM "for literary skills." Schools of this kind do not have the equipment or facilities to provide practical work to their students. The instructors just teach the theory behind the work.

Dr. Sukadji did not answer clearly why the Ministry of Education and Culture tolerates the operation of vocational schools which do not have practical equipment. He also did not deny that there is a lack of coordination between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in training technically qualified labor to meet present development needs.

The former rector of the University of Gadjah Mada stated: "The problem of coordination or guidance in a given activity is very poorly handled in Indonesia. As a result there are activities which have too many workers alongside important sectors where vacancies are ignored or where no effort is made to fill them."

He said that the Ministry of Education and Culture is presently engaged in considering whether it is necessary to increase the number of vocational schools in order to obtain more qualified workers; or, on the other hand, to integrate technical instruction into already existing public schools.

In the seminar mentioned above it was noted that the high rate of growth of the population and labor force in Indonesia, together with the still limited job opportunities, have created a problem of unemployment and semiemployment. This is the principal cause of the growth of poverty which subsequently leads to disturbances which may threaten national security and stability.

Over a 9 year period (1971-80) the labor force in Indonesia grew from 42.2 million people to 55.3 million. In the same period the total number of people working also increased from 37.7 million to 52.8 million. The number of people who were "completely unemployed" showed a decline from 3.6 million (4.37 percent) to 2.2 million (2.11 percent).

This figure may be considered low for a developing country like Indonesia. What is rather high in Indonesia is the total number of semiemployed workers, that is, those who work less than 35 hours per week. Persons in this category make up 35 percent of the labor force.

Dr. Suharto, the director of the National Community Economic Foundation (NCEF), which is affiliated with the LIPI (Indonesian Science Foundation), stated that what is called the work force includes persons 10 years old or older who are able and ready to work. The labor force includes persons 10 years old or older who are working or are looking for work.

From the definition of these terms come the terms unemployment, semiemployment, disguised unemployment, apparent unemployment, and so forth. However, a number of observers use different meanings for the terms related to population and manpower questions. Dr. Suharto said: "In the job seminar we will attempt to clarify the meaning of these terms for use as national guidelines."

Furthermore, at the job seminar, which will continue in session until tomorrow (14 January), opinions, views, and advice will be brought together for use in the preparation of the draft development program in the Fourth 5-Year Plan,

particularly regarding policies for the creation and expansion of job opportunities. In that connection an effort will be made to identify emerging problems in every sector and suggestions for solving them.

The job seminar has been held, based on cooperation between the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the Secretariat of the Office of the Minister of State for Research and Technology, the BKKBN [National Family Planning Coordination Body], and the LEKNAS/LIPI. There are about 80 persons attending the job seminar from a number of government and nongovernment ministries and offices, representing the professions and skills of their respective organizations.

017.

CSO: 4213/55

ARTICLE NOTES DISAGREEMENT, POSSIBLE DELAY OF COAL PROJECT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

Article: "Completion of Bukit Asam Coal Project May Be Delayed; Canada and Indonesia Have Not Yet Reached Agreement"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The completion of the Bukit Asam Coal Mining and Transportation Development Project (P4BA) may be delayed since agreement has not yet been reached between Indonesia and Canada on the portion of the project which will be undertaken by Canada. The P4BA project, valued at \$1.3 billion, is to be completed by the end of fiscal year 1984-85. Each day of delay may mean the loss of hundreds of millions of rupiah.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau, at his press conference on Wednesday evening [12 January] at Wisma Negara Palace, stated that he had asked the Indonesian Government not to link the part of the P4BA project to be undertaken by Canada with the counter trade system.

Trudeau made this statement after he had previously had a discussion with several Indonesian cabinet ministers from the economic and financial sector. Attending the discussions with Widjojo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for economic, finance, and industry and chairman of the National Planning Body; Minister of State Sumarlin; Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperation; Ali Wardhana, minister of finance; and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs.

In his press statement Prime Minister Trudeau stated further that the part of the project which will be undertaken by Canada is a package which cannot be separated. The project will be financed with a soft loan. Therefore, in accordance with the policy of the counter trade system, the project should not be linked to the counter trade system.

Trudeau said: "However, if Indonesia continues to link the project to the counter trade system, the completion of the project as a whole must be reopened for discussion. This would have as a consequence a significant delay in completion of the project."

According to Trudeau, in his discussions with the economic ministers Indonesia had rejected the Canadian arguments. Later on Trudeau presented a further proposal, but the proposal was not explained to the journalists.

"At present the Canadian proposal is being studied by the Indonesian side," said the Canadian prime minister, who was wearing a brown batik shirt.

The counter trade system which was placed into effect in January 1982, is a way of increasing nonpetroleum exports. Under the system every project for providing supplies to the government valued at more than 500 million rupiah must be balanced by nonpetroleum exports to the same value. This system is not in effect for projects financed under soft loans, such as assistance from IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia]. Canada is a member country of IGGI.

According to information obtained by KOMPAS, the portion of the P4BA project to be undertaken by Canada consists of two elements. The first element consists of providing 15 diesel locomotives and a permanent and temporary communications network. The second element involves reconstruction and improvement of the railway network, the provision of rolling stock, and the construction of the coal terminal at Tarahan.

The first element will be financed by CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) and will cost 45 million Canadian dollars or about 25 billion rupiah. This cost will be covered by a soft loan because the period of repayment is 25 years at a very low rate of interest.

The second element will be financed by the EDC (Export Development Corporation) and will cost \$122.7 million. At his press conference Prime Minister Trudeau did not mention which element had become a problem.

However, based on available information, it is very likely that it is the second element, financed by the EDC, which has become the question. Clearly, the element financed by the CIDA is aid provided under a soft loan, whereas the EDC portion is not so clear. It is possible that the counter trade system will be applied to this element.

However, Trudeau has rejected the Indonesian request. His reason is that the two parts of the project cannot be separated, because the two of them form a single package. Up to the present this question has not been resolved.

According to other information the delay in the completion of the P4BA project will cause heavy losses to Indonesia. If after 31 March 1985 the project is not yet complete, one day's delay alone will mean a loss of \$1,147,688 (Rp 1.796 billion rupiah).

The P4BA project is valued at \$1.3 billion, or about 10 percent of all development expenditure under the State Budget for 1983-84. The project is being undertaken to provide coal required as fuel for five specific purposes.

The first requirement is for the Suralaya [West Java] PLTU [Steam Power Electricity Generator] which at present is under construction by the PLN [State Electricity Company]. In the first phase it is hoped that the PLTU will

generate 800 MW of electrical power, requiring 2.44 million tons of coal per year. This is the largest project which will use coal from the Bukit Asam mine. The Suralaya PLTU in West Java is capable of providing more than six times as much power as that produced at the Jatiluhur PLTU.

The second requirement is for the Tambang PLTU at Tanjung Enim, whose construction will begin in 1983 and will provide 130 MW of electricity (a little bit more than the Jatiluhur PLTU), using 400,000 tons of coal per year.

The third requirement is for the Baturaja cement plant in South Sumatra, which will use 160,000 tons of coal per year.

The fourth requirement is for the electric generator belonging to PT Tambang Bawah [tin mine] at Mantung, Bangka Island, which will use 125,000 tons of coal per year.

The fifth requirement is for other domestic consumption. Total production of the P4BA project is 3,225,000 tons per year.

The P4BA project will be implemented in two phases. The first phase involved clearing of the ground and was concluded at the end of 1980 with the determination that it was appropriate to undertake the project. The available coal is sufficient for more than 30 years of mining with an average annual production of 1.1 million tons. The second phase involves completion of the technical design, provision of equipment needs, supervision of the construction, procurement of training equipment, and so forth. The implementation of the second phase began early in financial year 1981-82 and is to be completed by the end of the 1984-85 financial year, with the exception of the construction of the power plant which will serve the mine, which will continue on until the 1987-88 financial year.

4.2.2.2

ESTIMATED 1983 RICE PRODUCTION DISCLOSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Jakarta, ANTARA--Indonesian rice production for 1983 is estimated at about 24.6 million tons, Dr Ahmad Affandi, deputy minister for food production, stated on Saturday [8 January] after reporting to President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices.

Affandi said: "This figure is still below the projected production of rice for this year, or about 25 million tons, but it is higher than the production of rice in 1982."

In his statement to reporters the deputy minister said that shifts in the types of products planted have been part of the reason. Among other things less area has been planted to food crops such as paddy and green vegetables. The deputy minister said: "With a smaller area planted to food crops, production this year will also be lower than the projected level. However, it will still be higher than the production of rice in 1982."

He continued: "A production of 24.6 million tons of rice can be achieved if climatic conditions are normal."

According to the deputy minister, the delay in the planting season as a result of the prolonged dry season will cause food crops to mature at the same time. The accumulated harvests of food crops will then require a great deal of labor.

The deal with this situation, President Soeharto has stated that he will send the Indonesian Armed Forces, or even local state employees and youths in the vicinity to go into the villages and help in the harvest. The farmers themselves, beside taking part in the harvest, must also plot the land for the following planting season.

Regarding production of vegetables, and particularly corn, the projected production figure of 5 million tons will also not be achieved this year. The deputy minister said, without going into further detail, that "it is estimated that corn production will still be about 500,000 tons above the 1982 production figure. This is also the case with production of soybeans."

5170

CSO: 4213/37

STUDENTS BARRED FROM ENTERING JAKARTA ON 10 MARCH

BK130845 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Jakarta, 13 March (AFP)--Hundreds of students, feared planning to stage a demonstration to protest President Suharto's re-election, were stopped from entering Jakarta on Thursday, military sources disclosed today.

In [words indistinct] outskirts of Jakarta, hundreds of young people were ordered off buses and after identity checks all students were sent back to their homes, irrespective of the reasons given for their visit to Jakarta. One hundred and forty were barred in Bekasi, east Jakarta, alone.

The military sources said that some were found to be carrying anti-government pamphlets and a document revealing plans to stage a silent sit-in at the people's assembly building here, where President Suharto was re-elected for a fourth 5-year term unopposed last Friday.

But Jakarta student activists leaders here said the raid had merely determined "how many students come into Jakarta daily" and denied any plans to hold a demonstration. They added that the pamphlets were "made up."

On the eve of the assembly's (MPR) 1-11 March meeting, no opposition moves took place, unlike in 1978 where hundreds of students staged a long march to the MPR, resulting in the arrest of over 100 of them.

The so-called normalisation of campus life (NKK, meaning its depoliticization program) introduced in 1978 has neutralized students as to the traditional opposition force in Indonesia.

CSO: 4200/410

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

OW281726 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Feb (VNA)--The international forum on peace in Southeast Asia which closed in Phnom Penh on February 27 has issued a communique warmly welcoming the efforts of the three Indochinese countries to help build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship.

The communique says: "The conference was attended by delegates representing countries from different continents, members of the World Peace Council and broad international organisations, political, social, cultural, religious, juridical and journalistic organisations belonging to many countries, circles and tendencies, competent representatives of world opinion which are concerned over the situation in this regions, who are interested in the changes that have happened in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, as well as in the prospects of a Southeast Asia becoming a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship and making an important contribution to the common cause of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world..."

"By big achievements they have recorded in all domains of national construction and defence during the past four years the Kampuchean people have demonstrated their strength and determination to be master of their country. At the same time, the foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and non-alignment pursued by this country has strongly confirmed the legality of the People's Government of Kampuchea which is exercising its control on the whole country in conformity with the constitution adopted by the national assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea....

"The forum discussed and analysed profoundly the overall situation in Southeast Asia as well as the activities undertaken by the reactionary and bellicose forces which are trying to establish to restore [as received] the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, a regime spurned and condemned by world opinion.

"These forces continue to nurture and supply the Pol Pot hands and the other reactionary Khmer forces, to use some places close to the western frontier of Kampuchea as 'sanctuaries' and operation bases against Kampuchea. By creating the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' headed by Sihanouk they try [to] adorn the murderous face of the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sarv-Khieu Samphan clique and to campaign for Sihanouk to come to the summit

conference of non-aligned countries. These manoeuvres aim only to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people for which the world people are giving wholehearted support, to counter the trend toward dialogue and to sabotage the sacred principles of the non-aligned movement.

The forum holds that in spite of the abovementioned perfidious maneuvers and acts of the reactionary and imperialist forces, the situation and the prospects of Kampuchea are extremely bright as time went by, and that with their big strides forward, the Kampuchean country and nation will stabilize and consolidate day by day and together with the fraternal countries of Vietnam and Laos on the Indochinese Peninsula, it will become a factor of prime importance for the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

The communique goes on: "The fact that the three Indochinese countries, have, at their summit conference, declared their determination to strengthen their unity on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, to persist in their policy of peace, good neighborhood and friendly cooperation with the other countries in the region, may serve as an example for the application of such a policy in other regions of the world. At this summit conference, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea declared that they have agreed to withdraw part of the volunteers of the Vietnamese army from Kampuchea in 1983 and would consider annual withdrawal of the rest of the volunteers in function of the improvement of security in Kampuchea, in particular in the border region between Kampuchea and Thailand. By this alone, the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the other countries of Indochina have proved that they have spared no effort to demonstrate their good will to reduce tension and promote the tendency toward dialogue particularly between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

"The Phnom Penh forum for peace in Southeast Asia is of the view that its positive and constructive discussions would be a significant contribution to the common cause of the progressive peoples of Asia and in the rest of the world now vigorously struggling for peace and life, against nuclear war, and for the attainment of dialogue in order to deepen mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation."

END

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORT FROM 14-20 FEBRUARY

BK211029 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 14-20 February:

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 19 February reports that by mid-January Kompong Tralach District had sown 355 hectares of dry season rice, transplanted 660 hectares and harvested 10,134 hectares of rainy season rice. At 0430 GMT on 19 February the radio reports that in Rolea P'ier District peasants have harvested 10,645 hectares of rainy season rice with a yield of 1.7 metric tons per hectare and transplanted 50 hectares of dry season rice. Kompong Leng District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 17 February, has transplanted 218 hectares of dry season rice. In 1982 the district grew 2,240 hectares of subsidiary crops. Province-wide, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 18 February, over 904 hectares of dry season rice have been transplanted along with 1,600 hectares of subsidiary crops. By early 1983, 39,000 hectares of rainy season rice had been harvested.

Prey Veng: At 0430 GMT on 19 February the radio reports that peasants in Baphnum District have harvested 1,135 hectares of early rice, 2,575 hectares of middle rice, 13,011 hectares of late rice, 27 hectares of floating rice and 19 hectares of IR-36 rice. In Sithor Kandal District, the radio notes at 1300 GMT on 17 February, 17,052 hectares of rice were harvested and almost 100 metric tons of paddy sold to the state. Citing provincial figures, the radio at 0430 GMT on 18 February says that in the rainy season 205,000 hectares of rice were transplanted and the average harvest yield has been 1 metric ton per hectare. This year nearly 4,700 hectares of corn, cassava, sweet potato and beans have been planted and 350 hectares of vegetables grown.

Kompong Speu: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 18 February that early this month the harvest was completed with a yield of 1.1 metric tons per hectare. The 1,996 hectares of IR-36 planted yielded 1.9 metric tons per hectare. Last rainy season 6,800 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted. A similar report by Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1439 GMT on 20 February says that in the rainy season 67,561 hectares of rice were planted.

Pursat: In Krakor District, the radio reports at 0430 GMT on 18 February, nearly 4,000 oxen and buffalo were vaccinated against foot-and-mouth and blackleg diseases while 1,800 others were vaccinated against anthrax. In 1982, 8,700 oxen and 23,250 buffalo were vaccinated. People in Bakan District, the radio

reports at 0430 GMT on 16 February, had sold more than 1,560 metric tons of paddy to the state by the end of January. At 1300 GMT on 17 February the radio carries a report on the province's agricultural achievements. It says that intensive cultivation on 981 hectares last year produced yields of 2.5-3 metric tons per hectare, while IR-36 and IR-42 rice strains produced 5-5.5 metric tons per hectare. Last rainy season almost 67,000 hectares of rice and 1,500 hectares of subsidiary crops were grown. By the end of January over 63,000 hectares of rainy season rice had been harvested with a yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare.

Kampot: The radio says at 0430 GMT on 18 February that by the end of January in Kompong Trach District had sold 895 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Cham: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 16 February that over 16,330 hectares of rice have been harvested in Prey Chhor District with an average yield of 1.15 metric tons per hectare. By the end of January 650 hectares of dry season rice had been transplanted including almost 50 tons of IR-36. A report carried by the radio at 1100 GMT on 14 February notes that the provincial trade service is planning to buy 32,300 metric tons of rice from the people in 1983. By 18 January, 4,300 tons had been purchased.

Takeo: The Samraong Trade Service bought 745 metric tons of paddy from peasants by the end of January, according to the radio at 1300 GMT on 15 February.

Svay Rieng: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 15 February that Svay Teap District planted 16,442 hectares of rice in the rainy season--232 hectares over plan. By mid-January the harvest was completed with a yield of 1-1.5 metric tons per hectare. Over 900 oxen and 4,000 buffalo have been raised and 900 tons of paddy have been sold to the state. In January, the radio notes at 0430 GMT on 16 February, peasants sold 9,946 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Tattambang: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 15 February that by early this month 80 percent of the rice crop, or 288,500 hectares, had been harvested. Mondulborei District has already sold 3,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. Battambang District has already fulfilled 30 percent of the planned 29,000 metric tons of paddy to be sold to the state. Last year the district sold 20,000 metric tons.

Phnom Penh: The radio reports at 1300 GMT on 16 February that by early February fishermen in Phnom Penh City had caught 3,164 metric tons of fish of which over 1,000 tons were exported to Ho Chi Minh City. In 1981-82, 6,180 metric tons were caught. SPK carries a similar report at 1442 GMT on 15 February, but omits reference to fish being exported to Vietnam. Another SPK report at 1447 GMT on 19 February says that by the beginning of February peasants in the province had harvested 32,570 hectares of rice, 75 percent of the area cultivated. They have also planted 14,960 hectares of dry season rice, comprising 45 percent of the plan, along with 1,150 hectares of corn and more than 7,000 hectares of other crops. Phnom Penh District has harvested 98 percent of the rainy season crop rice crop, S'ang 72 percent and Khsach Kandal 56 percent.

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO LPDR LEADER--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR. The message said, among other things: I am convinced that the bonds of firm militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean and Lao peoples will last forever. No reactionary force can shake this bond. [Text] [BK280927 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Feb 83]

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN MINISTER--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads, among other things: Moved by the sincere greetings and congratulations you sent me on the fourth anniversary of my country's National Day, I ask you to accept my most cordial thanks. I thank you for your assurances of the development of the time-honored good relations between our two countries. [Text] [BK020410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Feb 83]

HUNGARIAN LEADERS THANKED--Your thoughts have encouraged us in our efforts to carry out the tasks for the benefit of the Kampuchean fatherland and people. We are very pleased to see that you and the Hungarian Communists are sympathetic and have fully supported us in our revolutionary cause. We are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will continue to develop for the benefit of social progress, socialism and peace. [Text] [BK011010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83]

MESSAGE TO CSSR--Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for their greetings on the fourth anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. The message reads: On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, Council of State, Council of Ministers and Kampuchean people and in our own names, we would like to express our sincere thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the

to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for your warm greetings and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of our fourth National Day. We firmly believe that the comprehensive relations between our two countries will contribute in the future to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation between our two parties and peoples and will serve the interests of peace and security in the region and the world. Our friendship is born out of our minds and ideas based on the common cause and the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [BK020228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Feb 83]

SR GREETINGS--Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, has recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for his greetings on the fourth anniversary of the 7 January National Day. The message reads, among other things: I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for your greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the PRK. We are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in the interests of our people's well-being and of socialism and regional and world peace. [Text] [BK020355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Feb 83]

LEADER BEING GREETED--Phnom Penh, 26 Feb (SPK)--Recently, Chan Si, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his 77th birthday anniversary. Chairman Chan Si wished the Vietnamese leader good health, happiness, long life and new successes in his noble tasks. "We are convinced that fraternal friendship relations, solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries are growing steadily," he said. [Text] [BK270946 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 26 Feb 83]

LAND ABANDONED BY REFUGEES USED IMPROPERLY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

/Circular/

/Text/ To: Chairmen of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee and of each district administrative committee near Vientiane Capital.

Subject: The protection of the unoccupied land which is national property and the unoccupied land left in Vientiane by those refugees who have fled the country.

It is noted that there is a fairly large amount of unoccupied land in each ward in Vientiane Province, belonging to the government or to those who fled the country, which has not been taken care of by any level of the administrative committee. Exploiters have now illegally taken this land as their own. In some localities the administrative authorities have let acquaintances build houses or have permitted exploiters to buy and sell /the land/. Hence, all levels of the administrative committee are assigned in their own areas to look after the land belonging to the government or those who fled the country. No one is allowed to seize this land as his own. Absolutely no one is allowed to construct any private houses on this land. However, for the benefit of the people in general as well as for the nation, the Ministry of Finance has decided to allow villages, cantons, and districts or organizations to build hospitals, schools, clubs, offices and collective houses on the land. But, they must first ask for approval from the Ministry of Finance.

Therefore, we ask the cooperation of the chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane to let this circular be publicized in all localities and acknowledged in order strictly to carry it out together. Vientiane, 30 December 1982, Udon Phonsena, minister of finance.

9884

CSO: 4206/50

POLICIES ON AGRICULTURAL TAX COLLECTION CLARIFIED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15, 17, 18 Jan 83

["Conversation with the Editor' Column: "Agricultural Taxes"]

[15 Jan 83 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] I have a question about the agricultural tax. What are the exemptions and the obligations of workers and farmers toward the agricultural tax? What is the direction and policy of this year's agricultural tax? Based on what I have seen in Nasaithong District, cadres went to give out documents three times. Each they they talked about the obligations of workers and farmers concerning agricultural tax payments, exemptions from agricultural taxes, /soil testing/ in the area, and the actual operation.

I saw some things I do not yet understand, such as exemption cases, agricultural payments based on income, etc., being carried out.

Please explain this to me, the people and the administrative committee. Good luck. Sincerely yours, Khamphat Dong Bong Agricultural Settlement.

[17 Jan 83 p 2]

[Text] [Answer] The problem you pointed out in Nasaithong District is the way each place carries out its work suited to its locality. However, the purpose in general is the same because the purposes of the agricultural tax plan are:

Article 1. The purpose of the agricultural tax plan is to encourage agricultural production and the co-op conversion process, to mobilize farmers to carry out their duty to the country, and to take part in defending and constructing the country.

Article 2. The agricultural tax is a policy to participate in the farmers' unity. Collection is once a year and is mostly in paddy rice. No other kind of agricultural tax is allowed besides the ones specified by this regulation.

As for the farmers' obligations towards the agricultural tax that you are interested in, Article 3 says that the agricultural tax is a tax that is

assessed on ricefields and highland ricefields, and on those who are owners of the land or users of the land for cultivation, either families, private farmers, agricultural co-ops, agricultural settlements, agricultural experimentation stations, or agricultural co-op member families who cultivate in secondary economic areas: they all have to pay agricultural taxes to the government.

In the beginning of our discussion we talked about the content of the obligation of the people of all races to take part in helping the nation. I would like to continue the issue we are interested in on what the agricultural tax payment do to the farmers. According to Article 4 the tax collection unit is a hectare; however, land has different cultivation qualities, and so it is divided up into three types: good, average, and poor.

A. Good. The ricefields that yield from 1,600 or more kilograms of paddy rice per hectare must pay 100 kg of paddy rice per hectare for the agricultural tax.

B. Average. The ricefields that yield from 1,300 kg to 1,600 kg of paddy rice per hectare must pay 80 kg of paddy rice per hectare for the agricultural tax.

[13 Jan 83 p 2]

[text/ C. Poor. The ricefields with yield less than 1,200 kg of paddy rice per hectare must pay 60 kg of paddy rice per hectare for the agricultural tax.

Revenue per 1 hectare of ricefield of each type is normal revenue. If any family is diligent and determinedly improves the yield, no matter how much the production increases per year they do not have to pay a tax on the increase. On the other hand any family which does not pay attention to improving their own ricefields and the revenue of the following year decreases, still has to pay the same amount of tax.

The exceptional cases you mentioned are in regulation section 3 concerning agricultural tax exemptions and concessions. Article 13 says that any family in which /a family member/ is a cadre or combatant who has become disabled from fighting for the country and is unable to work, with confirmation from the Public Health Organization he will be exempted from agricultural taxes at a rate of 30 kg of paddy rice per person, no matter whether the family is private or a member of a collective agricultural co-op. People with leprosy who engage in farming or gardening to be self-sufficient do not have to pay the agricultural tax.

Article 14. Agricultural tax must be paid theoretically based on income in terms of rice from cultivation, but in order to encourage the production the agricultural tax will be levied as follows.

1. Ricefields that were abandoned for 2 years and are now brought back into cultivation do not have to pay agricultural taxes for 2 years.

2. Ricefields that were abandoned for 3 years or more and are now brought back into cultivation do not have to pay agricultural taxes for 3 years.

3. Ricefields /that are to be cleared/ do not have to pay any agricultural taxes for 3 years.

4. Agricultural taxes do not have to be paid on revenues from dry season rice growing. But if any families engage in only dry season rice growing they must pay agricultural taxes as /for/ wet rice growing.

Article 15. Families of the people of all nationalities who engage only in highland cultivation, whose revenue from paddy rice is less than 100 kg per capita on the average will be exempted from paying agricultural taxes.

Article 16. The families faced with natural disaster or whose crops were destroyed by wild animals will be exempted or given a concession from agricultural taxes at a suitable level as follows.

If the damage is 30 to 40 percent the agricultural tax will be exempted according to the damage rate. This means that if the damage is 30 percent then 30 percent of the tax will be exempted; 40 percent damage will be exempted at a rate of 40 percent, and if the damage is 50 percent the exemption will be 50 percent. If the damage is more than 50 percent the agricultural tax will be exempted for the whole year.

Article 17. Any families who improved production but which were faced with an accident that resulted in a great deal of damage to houses, materials, etc., will be exempted from the agricultural tax according to the proper basis.

The /regulations/ in Articles 16 and 17 above must be agreed upon by the district administrative committee first before they are carried out.

All of the above is based on agricultural tax regulations by the Council of Ministers concerning agricultural tax regulation announcement no 143//PM/ issued on 7 August 1980.

If Kamnat Bouddavong has any more phrases or articles that you want to know more about please write to us again. I hope we can help you understand.
Thank you.

9884

CSC: 4206/50

GDR MESSAGE HAILS RESULTS OF INDOCHINESE SUMMIT

BK041141 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Vientiane, 4 March (KPL)--The party and state of the GDR recently hailed success of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries.

The direction of party and state of the German Democratic Republic, the congratulatory message wrote, warmly expressed salutations to the significant success of the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which was recently held in Vientiane, capital of the Lao people's democratic republic. "We regard the summit as a historic event in the political life of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries whose firm and close mutual solidarity and cooperation have become an unshakable factor to guarantee a developing step of socialism in southeast Asia," the message underlined.

While the imperialistic forces, the aggressors and other reactionary forces are concentrating their efforts to create more international tensions, the three Indochinese countries further continue to answer the need for peace, friendship and stability in southeast Asia. The initiatives of the three Indochinese nations, the message noted, have clearly proved the efforts of the three nations in searching for a fruitful and good neighbourliness atmosphere conducive for dialogue in the region.

The success of the summit, the message continues, has importantly contributed to the struggle of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for peace, detente, and for the reduction of arms-race and for the realisation of principles of peaceful co-existence in the relations among countries different political and social system.

The GDR completely supports the fruitful success of the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, concluded the message.

C.S.: 4200/409

SWEDISH-AIDED FORESTRY PROJECT FUNDING, OPERATION DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 19 Jan 83 p 2

Article by Pin Manisengthong: "Forestry Enterprise No 1"

On the occasion of the week set aside to encourage the production of State Forest Enterprise No 1 which was held early in January 1983 in the Meuang Xai tree production center, Paksan District, Vientiane Province, Mr Dandouan Phomdouangsi, the chief of State Forest Enterprise No 1, told our reporter about the achievements of each aspect of the workers in the state enterprise.

At the end of 1979 the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation of the LPDR signed an agreement with the Swedish Government concerning an economic and forestry development cooperation project. This agreement set the first 3-year phase of work. This 3 years is the period for constructing an economic base with a grant of 50 million krona from the Swedish Government.

This project was assigned to State Forest Enterprise No 1 to carry out and to train the SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] experts who represent the Swedish Government to carry out the project in Laos.

He said the survey data concerning the construction of the project is in an area near the San and Kading Rivers and Phou Ngou Mountain which is subordinate to Paksan District, Vientiane Province, and in Mog and Mo Districts, Xieng Khouang Province. It is approximately 23,000 hectares. From [preliminary] calculations we can see that this area has a fairly dense wood of approximately 36 cubic meters per hectare.

For the first step in carrying out the project, in fact, State Forest Enterprise No 1 still has a shortage of labor and tree-cutting equipment. It can almost be said that they have only their two bare hands. Meanwhile, we still lack forestry cadres, technical cadres and other specialized task cadres necessary to bring the project to reality.

However, in order to succeed in the fine goals set for the economic and socialist construction by our party and government, our state enterprise has decided to carry out the project seriously, including determinedly training the workers from military production unit 05 assigned by the higher echelons

with on the job training. Along with the attentive teaching by the Swedish experts we were able to satisfactorily train a number of forestry cadres. Meanwhile, the higher echelons had sent a number of additional technical cadres. We have been training our technical and specialized task cadres for almost a year. This has also been the time to adopt a detailed plan for tree-cutting, planting, and procuring different construction equipment.

Mr Damdouan Phomdouangsi said that 1981 was the 1st year for clearing and constructing the true economic and forestry development. It set up a new production center in the Meaung Mai Canton area for which the primary plan to be carried out was: 1. to set up a long-term forestry base; 2. attentively to train forestry workers to a high technical level; 3. to provide forest production for export to receive foreign currency in exchange; 4. to raise the standard of living of the people who live in the forest area. For example, to provide them with a settled occupation, and especially to compel the people in that locality, who engage in shifting cultivation, to stop the highland slash and burn and ultimately to move to lowland rice paddies. Also, to build a permanent training center and construct communications routes including a bridge across the Nam San River, to build a plant nursery station, a machine repair factory, a hospital, elementary to secondary level schools, agricultural storage, housing for cadres, etc.

For the tree-cutting plan in 1981 the total expectation was 10,000 cubic meters, and the actual outcome was 10,900 cubic meters, 900 cubic meters more than expected.

For the 1982 to 1983 plan, the main goals for State Forestry Enterprise No 1 are, for example, (1) to encourage production; (2) to set up and carry out a detailed accounting system after the inspection; (3) to improve the reporting and production storage system; (4) to carry out a forestry plan for the long-term forestry project; (5) to learn from experience in order to recheck the operation and the tree-cutting and bridge construction companies; and (6) to summarize the first phase and prepare for the second phase according to the work plan. There will still be other work to be done.

1. Cut 15,000 cubic meters of trees, accept applications, and set up and train workers for the tree-cutting company in order to increase its capabilities for hauling and transportation; 2. The forest products such as benzoin must be 10,000 liters and 3,500 kg of resin; 3. There must be as much as 8,000 cubic meters of lumber from wood manufacturing; 4. 50,000 different types of young plants must be planted on 20 hectares; 5. Agriculture: fruit trees of all kinds and starchy crops must be planted on 19 hectares; 6. Different technicians must be trained at the site, and a number of them will be sent to study abroad; 7. Repair and maintain machines in good condition; 8. Do a short-term forest survey.

All these are high and outstanding achievements of State Forest Enterprise No 1 because of their creativity and their sweat. It makes them much proud that they have sacrificed their energy and wisdom to take part in the national economic construction in order to advance along the bright and prosperous path to socialism.

The reason State Forest Enterprise No 1 workers have achieved more than expected was because of the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, and also because all the workers are solidly united and because of their enthusiasm to struggle through many difficulties, and their high spirit of responsibility in their duties. It is believed that the 1983 plan of the workers in this regiment must achieve success and victory as expected, and it will certainly exceed expectations.

9484

CSO: 4206/51

XIENG KHOUANG PARTY SECRETARY EVALUATES ECONOMIC, SECURITY PROGRESS

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 15-15 Dec 82 pp 6, 7, 17

/Article: "Xieng Khouang Province Celebrates Its Seventh Anniversary"

/Text/ On last 2 December over 1,800 cadres, combatants, workers and government employees along with the masses in Xieng Khouang Province happily organized a celebration for the seventh anniversary of National Day.

Attending the ceremony were Mr Oudom Khatthigna of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, Mr Sen Thammavong of the Lao Front for National Construction, Mr Nao Tou, a local military commander, and Major Douangdi, a representative of the /Rear Construction/ organization, along with representatives of the administrative committee of Nghe Tinh Province, Vietnam, which is the twin province of Xieng Khouang Province, and a number of construction experts from the USSR, Vietnam, and Mongolia.

At this gathering, Mr Oudom Khatthigna of the party Central Committee and the secretary of the provincial party committee gave a speech in which he pointed out the implementation of the first 5-Year Plan of the government and the 1982 provincial plan. During his speech he said that in the past year we raised up our revolutionary flags and mobilized the military, cadres, workers, and government employees along with working people of all races to struggle through many difficulties and to carry out the plan step by step and to achieve the following results: gradually to expose all the enemies' clever tricks that hope to destroy the new regime, and solidly to build up the political base in rural areas. In terms of the economy we achieved a great victory. Our party committee, the provincial administrative committee, attentively guided cadres, workers and government employees to struggle through and succeed in the responsibilities as planned. This resulted in the economic construction plan in Xieng Khouang Province being 20.19 percent higher than for 1981; there was improvement and encouragement of collective production, e.g., agricultural co-ops became a leading banner and expanded more than in the past. Small and medium-size irrigation was constructed and repaired at 120 places; 20 km of irrigation ditches were dug up; one water reservoir was built; ricefields were increased by 1.9 percent; production was increased by 15.5 percent; the people's income /increased/ 46.04 percent per capita; rice sales to the government increased by 2.49 percent; the total of domestic animals increased by 4.6 percent; and the revenues from the collective economy increased 34.76 percent.

Education expanded sharply. As many as 22,537 children of the people, military and cadres go to school in different levels, 4,000 more than that of 1981. This is 15.16 percent of the population throughout the province. There are as many as 6,170 supplementary educational students throughout the province.

In conclusion he also asked for a wider and deeper increase and improvement in internal and international solidarity in order to expose the enemies' tricks and to push the production process forward; steadier efficiency in order to construct the nation during the period of transforming and constructing socialism in our country.

9884

CS: 4206/51

PHOUN SIPASEUT SPEAKS ON VIENTIANE SUMMIT

OW282319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Station correspondent's interview with LPDR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut on the success of the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam--date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Minister, as you presided over the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and attended the summit conference of these three countries in Vientiane, please assess the outcome of this summit.

Answer: [begin recording in Lao fading into Vietnamese translation] The conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam was gloriously successful in preparing for the work of the summit conference of the three countries. This was an encouraging success of the common efforts of the three countries.

The Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos summit conference was held on 22 and 23 February 1983 with brilliant success. This conference is of great and special historic significance to the revolutionary work of the three countries, as well as to the solidarity of our three peoples. The leaders of our parties and states exchanged views on various issues regarding relations between the three countries and other international issues. They reached unanimity on all issues raised at the conference. The joint statement adopted at the summit presented the overall conclusion of the achievements of the militant solidarity and special relations of the three countries in the struggle for national independence and freedom in the past. At the same time, it also presented a program of cooperation among the three countries in building each into a prosperous state with plentiful and happy life during the new period of the revolution.

The statement of the presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea represented the firmness, growth and strength of the Kampuchean revolution. It is the firmness and solidarity of the PPR and the SPC. The statement will be an important contribution to promoting the trend of dialogue between the Vietnamese and Khmer countries and to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. To further enhance the success of this trend and solidarity with international relations.

countries, our entire people and army will further step up the labor emulation movement in order to build and defend our fatherland in accordance with the resolutions adopted at our Third Party Congress. [end recording]

Question: Minister, please tell us about the friendly relations, special solidarity and all-sided cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in particular, and among the three Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean countries in general, currently and in the future.

Answer: [begin recording in Lao fading into Vietnamese translation] Over the past half century, the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples have stood shoulder to shoulder to fight against common enemies, and their time-honored traditional relations, as well as militant solidarity and special friendship, have been further developed and strengthened. The militant solidarity and friendly relationship are an objective necessity for the just struggle of the three peoples. Their militant alliance has become a decisive factor in their victories and a law of development of the revolution of the three countries. It has navigated the passage for the three countries' historic ships to sail through turbulent currents and notorious storms to the port of glory, that is to attain the independence and freedom of today.

During the current period of the revolution, Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have become independent and sovereign states, while the three peoples have the same duty to lead their respective countries along the path of socialism. The more frenzied the imperialists and reactionaries become in sabotaging and opposing the three countries, the stronger the solidarity and all-round cooperation among our peoples will be. This is the urgent requirement for the three peoples in helping one another defend and build their respective countries. It is also the sacred aspiration, profound sentiment and precious heritage of the three peoples.

The three Indochinese countries have increased mutual solidarity and assistance among themselves in all fields, have strengthened their solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community and have staved close to the epochal revolutionary currents, thereby allowing the position and strength of our three countries to grow and develop incessantly, ensuring their victory for the revolution in each country and ardently contributing to the struggle for peace and stability in this region and in the world. [end recording]

219 278

TAX PAYMENTS, RICE SALES REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane press on the date indicated in the parentheses after each item in the remarks column.

SP = SIANG PASASON, VM = VIENTIANE MAI, KPL = KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
oudonsai Province	Farmers have paid 2,691 tons of rice in taxes to state and 900 tons of rice have been collection-purchased (SP 16 Feb 83 p 1)
Outthoumphon District, Savannakhet	Payment of taxes to state completed with a total of 1,349 tons (SP 14 Feb 83 p 1)
Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet	Farmers have paid as taxes and sold rice to state totaling 941 tons (SP 12 Feb 83 p 1)
Bachiangchaleunsouk District, Champassak Province	Farmers have paid a total of 284.4 tons of rice since 1 December 1982 and have sold 658.2 tons of rice to state. Tax payments have exceeded the plan by 57 percent (SP 23 Feb 83 p 1)
Outthoumphon District, Savannakhet	Farmers have sold 521 tons of rice to state since the beginning of 1983 (KPL 23 Feb 83 p 1)
Savannakhet Province	Some 5,817 tons of rice paid as taxes have been placed in granaries and tax payments have ended with the following district results: Outthoumphon 1,349 tons Champhon 1,116 tons Phanthoum 794 tons Savannakhet 783 tons Atsaphangthong 853 tons Phin 561 tons Sopha 318 tons Savannakhet 12 tons (SP 11 Feb 83 p 1)
Phoua Savanne District, Saravane	Farmers have paid 734 tons of rice in taxes (SP 21 Feb 83 p 2)

DUTCH-AIDED FISHERIES PROJECT DESCRIBED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "Transferring Ownership of the Tha Ngon Fresh Water Fisheries Project"]

[Text] At noon on 15 January 1983 under a bright sky in the Tha Ngon area, Vientiane, a ceremony was held by the representatives of the Dutch Government and the LPDR, to transfer ownership of the fresh water fisheries project, the center for training and for fish propagation, valued at 44,485,655 kip. The representatives attended the 16th conference of the provisional International Mekong Committee.

Construction on this project was started in 1979 and was aided by the Dutch government through the International Mekong Committee. The aid was valued at 39,135,655 kip. Its aim is to expand good breeds for fish production by the use of new scientific methods. It will also be a place to train more cadres, and also to produce fish in order to raise the standard of living of cadres as well as of the people.

Now the ownership has been transferred and construction of the fresh water fisheries project has been completed. There is one fish hatchery building, one office building, and one warehouse. There are 23 ponds of "Hanouman" fish, 1.92 hectares in area, which can produce 5 to 6 million baby fish per year; 16 ponds of "Ham" fish, 3.68 hectares in area; 6 ponds of male and female breeding fish, 3 hectares in area; 13 ponds of "Talat" fish, 20.80 hectares in area, which can produce 100 tons of fish per year; one water reservoir, 0.60 hectares in area. The total area is 29 hectares. The cadre training center for fish raising has also been completed. There is a school, laboratory, office, dormitory, club, and communal kitchen.

In a speech by Dr (Rudben) at the ceremony, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Holland to Laos said that this fish raising project is approximately 60 hectares, which is the biggest one in the LPDR, and that when it is completed it will be able to produce for sale 300 tons of fish per year. It will have an important role in contributing fish to people in Vientiane. It will also be a good source of income for those who will raise the fish.

On this occasion Mr Inkong Mahavong, the minister of agriculture, irrigation and agricultural co-ops, thanked the Dutch Government and Netherlanders for their aid in the project, which is one of many projects being constructed in the LPDR that shows the fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

After the transfer and ribbon-cutting ceremony which officially opened the project, the hosts took their guests on a tour to see the achievements of the project, including "Nai" fish, "Houa Gnai" fish, "Kin Gna" fish, "India" fish, and "Chinese" fish which the hosts exhibited.

9884

CSU: 4206/51

BRIEFS

WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Vientiane, 22 February (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of Lao committee for the defence of world peace led by its President Singkapsi Sikhotchounlamani, on 21 February, left here to attend international conference on peace to be held in Phnom Penh. The conference convened by world peace committee is to be held on 26 to 27 February in the people's Republic of Kampuchea. Questions on peace in southeast Asia and view-points on the struggling movements for the realization of world peace are to be exchanged at the conference. [Text] [BK221546 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 22 Feb 83]

INDOCHINA SUMMIT HAILED--Vientiane, 26 Feb (OANA-KPL)--Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria [BCP] and chairman of the state council, recently sent a message to hail the success of the summit of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. The message said: "The executive committee of the BCP CC and the state council would like to convey to you congratulations for the success of the first summit of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and we wish you to successfully continue to cooperate with one another. "We are convinced that," the message added, "the present summit will reinforce the relations of friendship and cooperations between the parties, states and peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in the construction of socialism and for the safeguard of the gains of the revolution of socialism and for the safeguard of the gains of the revolution in each country." The message finally added: "We have the conviction that the first summit of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea will highly contribute to peace, stability and cooperation in southeast Asia and in the world." [Text] [BK261154 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 26 Feb 83]

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONALITIES LEAVES FOR SRV--Vientiane, 7 March (KPL)--A delegation of the committee for nationalities led by its Chairman Nhiaveu Lobaliayao, who is also a member of the party Central Committee, on 5 March, left here to pay an official visit to the socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation was seen off at the airport by visit Santivong, vice-chairman of the said committee, and other officials. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador of the SRV to the Lao PDR, was also present at the airport. The visit of the Lao nationality committee to the SRV is in response to the invitation of the committee for nationalities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. [Text] [BK071307 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 7 Mar 83]

NATIONALITIES DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--Vientiane, 16 March (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Central Committee for nationalities led by its President Shiavu Lobaliayao, who is also [a] member of the party Central Committee, on 14 March arrived here after concluding its 7-day official visit to the socialist Republic of Vietnam. Greeting the delegation at the Wattai Airport were Visit Santivong, vice-president of the Central Committee for nationalities, and other high ranking officials. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao delegation had paid a courtesy visit to Nguyen Duc Thang, political bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and exchanged views on nationalities' work with its Vietnamese counterpart. [Text] [BK161428 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Mar 83]

COMPLETION OF USSR-AIDED PLANT--The Phahom rock production plant in Khammouan Province which is subordinate to Rock Production Company No 1, Minister of Construction, where construction started in 1980, was completed in 1982, and normal operation has begun. This plant was aided by Soviet experts based on an agreement between the Governments of the LPDR and the USSR. It is the first 200,000 cubic meter per year rock production plant in our country. From the time of construction until now the workers of the plant have put all their energy into the struggle to carry out diligently and actively the construction and production plan for each phase. They were able to build a total of 11 houses for the workers' families, communal kitchens, houses for the experts, clubs, offices, etc. They cleared 150,000 /square meters/ of the plant site; dug up 35,000 cubic meters of mountainous rocks; built a wall for pouring rocks; built a road to go up a cliff; tested the crushing of 11,422 cubic meters of rock; installed three rock crushing machines and three cutting machines; and /they carried out/ much other construction and transportation work. /Text/ /Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 4/ 9884

VATICAN AID--(K. P. L.) On the morning of 15 January a ceremony was held in the Ministry of Public Health to transfer material assistance sent to Laos for public health use by the Caritas (Charity) organization of Vatican City State. There are 13 kinds of medicines including medicine for malaria treatment, antimalaria medicine, and vitamins, totaling 1,300 kg and valued at \$46,000. Also, there was some sports equipment. Papal Nuncio Rene Martino, Vatican ambassador whose office is in Bangkok, and Dr (Ponneg Khalaloy), the deputy minister of public health, representing each side, made speeches of thanks and accepting; and a number of cadres concerned with the Ministry of Public Health. /Text/ /Vientiane KHAOSAM PATHET LAO in Lao 15 Jan 83 p A5/ 9884

MAHATHIR'S SPEECH ON WORLD ECONOMY CITED

BK101447 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister's speech at the 7th non-aligned summit characteristically referred to economic matters that dominate the economic system of the world and again, in keeping with the open nature of the Malaysian Government, his references to economic matters were equally hard-hitting.

The world today is confronted with high interest rates, growing inflation, rising unemployment, mounting protectionism and the tight squeeze on financial flows. The results show that deliberate manipulation of commodity prices through outdated marketing systems, the release of stockpiles during periods when prices are fallen, disregard of the rules of Gatt, refusal to implement the shipping codes and the grouping of already powerful nations into explosive economic blocs.

The list of adverse factors does not end here. But the common strain in all these factors is that these were mere decisions made by powerful men in powerful countries. There was no doubt that these decisions were wrong and that they have led to the economic crisis that we face today. Thus, the conclusion to draw from this is that the current recession is a man-made one, took up in the capitals of some powerful industrial countries.

The question to ask them is whether the members of the Third World should merely pull their belts together, suffer historically and allow the needs of the industrial nations to dominate their economies.

Malaysia has unilaterally demonstrated that it will not sit back and allowed so to be pushed around. Malaysian attempts to acquire a few plantations and trading companies were met with stiff resistance from the British Government and businessmen. Swift retaliatory action was taken and the buy-British last policy has brought a grudging acknowledgement of Malaysian interests from the British Government.

The relationship between the industrial and Third World nations must, thus, not only be based on mutual respect. There has to be mutual benefit. But Dr Mahathir was pessimistic about this happening. Blood cannot be squeezed from stones. The

Industrial (Kneob) is not about to abdicate its role as the aristocrats of the world economy. For as long as the poor nations are incapable of striking back, we are not going to have one better concession from them.

The real solution to this problem of economic inequality and depression is to build up our own resilience. If we are poor, then we must be frugal. There must be unity for any positive action on this sphere.

The vision for the future is thus the picture of smaller agricultural nations trading and doing business with one another. There has to be contact with the stronger industrial nations, but they will not be allowed to dominate and dictate the policies of the poorer, less advanced nations.

1942/09/30/05

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

8K130913 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Mar 83

[unattributed commentary]

[Text] The elevation of Mr Robert Hawke to the office of the prime minister of Australia may have created a (?frustration) in the Australian political scene, though his campaign manifesto has caused understandable jitters in ASEAN circles. This is mainly because the Labor Party has committed itself to the provision of economic assistance to Vietnam in a direct contravention of the international policy of punishing Vietnam for its act of aggression and the military occupation of Kampuchea.

Despite the evidence of the last few years, which has conclusively proved that Vietnam would use any nation as a ploy to further its own interests, we now have spectacles of a major Asia-Pacific nation attempting to reward Vietnam for swallowing a smaller and weaker neighbor. It is indeed regrettable that when the Australian Labor Party drew up its manifesto, it failed to see the necessity of securing the withdrawal of the 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and the realization of a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem under the auspices of the numerous resolutions passed by the United Nations.

The new Australian prime minister must remember that it is not only the interest or territorial integrity of the ASEAN states that is involved in this case. There is also the question of whether aggression ought to be rewarded or condemned. The other question to ask is whether the new government is prepared to condemn the domination of Kampuchea by Vietnam when it has come out so forcefully against it in other areas of the world. It is, of course, the sovereign right of any nation, and especially a new government, to conduct its foreign policy as it sees fit.

The Australian Labor, for example, been very much about the support of the United Front and the tripartite Kampuchean coalition led by Prince Sihanouk, and the withdrawal of its military aid at the first demand of Pol Pot. But surely if the new Australian government is to take a Kampuchean issue against the aggression of the long-armed forces, also respect for neighbors, the right of the people to their freedom, and the international law and the interest of the region as a whole. It is to be hoped that the results of the election campaign could be turned into a keener will to win retribution for aggression and the need to protect the weak from a stronger neighbor.

Observers in Malaysia had also viewed with interest Mr Robert Hawke's pronouncement on the Australian military base in Butterworth. It seems to have abandoned its earlier stand on the need to ease up on the previous forward Australian policy, which required the establishment of bases overseas. Hawke now appears to favor the continuation of the current policy where troops and planes would be deployed in concurrence with agreements made previously or under the auspices of the United Nations.

But despite these assurances, there is still the disquieting feelings that changes are in the offing. It is to be hoped that these changes will help bring ASEAN and Australia closer together.

Ref: 4200/408

COMMENTARY PRAISES STAND AT DELHI SUMMIT

BK091706 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Malaysia has always adhered to the principles of the non-aligned movement, in particular that of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of nations, peaceful coexistence and nonuse of force in solving interstate disputes. It feels that these cardinal principles of international relations are indispensable to the preservation of world peace and stability, for the promotion of greater cooperation, collusion and trust among member countries, and for the overall credibility of the movement.

The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, addressing the 2d day of the non-aligned summit of heads of government and state, yesterday said that the occupation and rape of several nations that were being witnessed today, stemmed directly from the flagrant disregard and total disrespect for these noble principles.

In the view of Malaysia, the problem in Kampuchea is one of the many issues that violates the principles of non-alignment. Thus, it is not surprising that Malaysia, together with its two ASEAN partners, Singapore and Indonesia, who are members of the movement, have tried so hard to secure the seat, left vacant at the 1979 Havana summit, for Prince Sihanouk's coalition government of democratic Kampuchea. This seat rightly belongs to this government based on the fact that the present Heng Samrin regime was installed as a government in Cambodia by force of arms by Vietnam. First of all, this act is perpetuated by one member on another member of the non-aligned movement and threatens the peace and stability of the region and encourages big power involvement in south-east Asia.

The Kampuchean cause, championed by Malaysia, is not an isolated one. Malaysia has been vocal on many issues that violate the cardinal principles on non-alignment and territorial integrity. It continues to champion the cause of the Palestinian people, the condemnation of their own and the condemnation of Israel as the aggressor in the conflict seen in the course of the evacuation of the innocent and the massacre of innocent, and the massacre of innocent Palestinians in two refugee camps last year.

Malaysia also put the Soviet Union to task with its military occupation of Afghanistan, which violates the principle of noninterference in the affairs of a state. It is also against racist policies and racial discrimination and repeatedly calls for condemnation of South Africa, which practices apartheid.

In the words of the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Malaysia is opposed the policy of apartheid and is fully committed to the just cause of the oppressed people in South Africa in their struggle for equality, justice and dignity.

Malaysia also condemned South Africa for its intransigence and total lack of commitment for a negotiated settlement to ensure that the people of Namibia had the full right to self-determination and independence.

It is no accident, therefore, that Malaysia at the current summit is being seen as one of the countries mounting a strong campaign to get the non-aligned movement back on its rail. It hoped that the Indian summit will [as heard] undo all the damage done at the 1979 Havana summit, that this kind of summit will succeed in a reexamination of the movement's commitments through the original principles of non-alignment.

MS : 42003408

PAPER COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA'S NONALIGNED SEAT

BK041719 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Mar 83 p 10

[Text] The issue of the rightful representatives of Kampuchea has taken centre-stage at the non-aligned movement summit in New Delhi. ASEAN is at the forefront of those nations that are challenging India's efforts to perpetuate the arbitrary decisions made at the previous summit in Havana by the host-chairman. Leaving the seat of democratic Kampuchea vacant will open a Pandora's box, creating a dangerous precedence for future attempts to arbitrarily reject the credentials of delegations. It ludicrously ignores the fact that a majority of the 97 member countries of the non-aligned movement recognise the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea.

With seemingly fortuitous timing, Vietnam, at the meeting of Indo-Chinese leaders in Vientiane last week, announced another withdrawal of some of its troops from Kampuchea. As a mark of intention, this announcement must be treated with the same wary regard as the supposed withdrawal in July last year. There are doubts that Vietnam lowered the level of its forces in Kampuchea last year; no evidence has been offered to deny the charge that the movement of troops was merely a routine rotation of units. Supposedly for security reasons, Vietnam is refusing to reveal details, it must do more than make an ingenuitous assertion, "When we say something, we do it."

If Vietnam is genuine about wanting to end hostilities, the time may be opportune for making telling gestures. There have been portents in recent weeks that other concerned nations are prepared to make contributions to effecting a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. In his visit to this region early last month, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kipitsa is reported to have indicated to Malaysian and Thai officials that the Soviet Union wants a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Two days ago, China announced its willingness not to intervene in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to resume negotiations with Vietnam for the normalisation of relations between the two countries on the withdrawal of the first batch of Vietnamese troops.

It is time to progress on a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam providing incontrovertible evidence that its troops are still in place. Nobody is going to fall for a variation of that old con-trick, "We have withdrawn them." The only way to ensure that there are no more such incidents is to demand a complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops.

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COMMENTARY ON NONALIGNED DEBATE OVER KAMPUCHEA

BR041705 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One of the most contentious issues facing the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi, India, came to the fore formally yesterday at the 2-day foreign ministers meeting. This is over the question of whether the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea or the Heng Samrin government that Vietnam installed by force in Kampuchea should be given the seat declared vacant by the Havana summit.

Initially, Vietnam and its ally Laos made strong bids to get the issue debated at the low-level senior officials meeting seen by observers as an attempt by the Vietnamese to contain the debate and thereby preventing the subject from going up to the foreign minister's level. They had credited the ASEAN nations with having preempted the Vietnamese attempt to kill the issue early in the Havana conference.

An initial success by the ASEAN nations by no means guarantees that the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea under Prince Sihanouk will get the vacant seat despite the fact that 51 of the 97 members of the movement recognized the credentials of the democratic Kampuchean Government in the United Nations. This is just the beginning. Whatever the outcome, the ASEAN nations, namely, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, will not be seen lacking in the efforts to secure the seat for Sihanouk's government. In fact, months before the summit they have started a diplomatic offensive to persuade India, as host, to at least let Prince Sihanouk address the summit. However, India is caught in a political quandry for it was one of the first countries to give recognition to the Heng Samrin regime.

The ASEAN nations are pressing so hard on the Kampuchean issue because they feel it is central to the future of the nonaligned movement. They hold the view that the Havana summit in 1979 had set undesirable precedents which are against the spirit of the nonaligned movement and in complete contravention of the Charter.

At the Havana summit Cuba was allowed to get away with declaring vacant the seat which rightfully belonged to the government of democratic Kampuchea because of rival claims by the Heng Samrin regime set up by Vietnam. To make it worse, Cuba claimed it was the summit's decision by consensus. It is ASEAN's contention that it was not a summit decision but a Cuban one [word indistinct] the Communists whose [word indistinct] made unilaterally. The fact that Cuba got away with it shows that the nonaligned movement, as the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, put it, had become partly impotent, that it had lost its will and wisdom to right a wrong which was so flagrant and obvious. He mentioned whether the nonaligned movement had lost its bearings that it would condone foreign military occupation, especially in the case of Kampuchea where Vietnam occupied the country by force of arms and set up its own puppet regime and which was also an aggressive act by one member on another member of the movement.

It is a food for thought for all members of the non-aligned movement. It is now up to them to respond to this call by the ASEAN states. Whether it has been in deaf ears or is taken seriously will be seen in the outcome of the summit issue.

PHILIPPINES

ARAB NATIONS BACK MNLF

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manny T. Lumanao]

[Text] The secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairmanned by Nur Misuari, a former University of the Philippines professor, is now recognized by four Middle East nations.

Muslim Professor Alunan Glang of the University of the East (UE) revealed this during the Second National Convention of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Labanan ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) in Cagayan de Oro city over the weekend.

Glang was a dinner speaker in the opposition convention where he read a paper on the need to adopt the federal form of government in order to defuse the tension in Mindanao.

The speech of Glang was in relation to the platform envisioned by the PDP-LABAN to adopt a federal form of government along the Malaysian model.

In the open forum following his speech, Glang mentioned Libya, Iran, Syria and Senegal as the countries which reportedly recognized the Misuari-led MNLF group.

He said liaison officer of the MNLF are being set up in these countries.

In an interview with the VISAYAN HERALD later, Glang refused to elaborate on the alleged MNLF's recognitions by Middle East countries. He told the HERALD, however, that he received this information from a very reliable source.

The same information received by Glang disclosed that Misuari has transferred his base of operation from Libya to Iran.

The Muslim professor refuted government's claim that the MNLF has already been decimated. "In fact, it has become stronger with the recruitment of around 10,000 young idealist Muslims," Glang said, apparently quoting his sources.

Glang belittled the Muslim delegation sent by the Philippine government to Karachi to discuss "harmony and unity" with the exiled Muslim rebel leader.

He said the dialogue in Karachi was an exercise in futility because the Muslim group sent there were actually not the real representatives of the Muslim community.

Glang told the VISAYAN HERALD that the Karachi mission "miserably failed" because the important personalities were not present during the supposed "harmony and unity" meeting.

Glang said he received information that Misuari and Hashim Salamat, leader of an other MNLF faction, boycotted the Karachi meeting.

Former Senators Democao Alonto and Salipada Pendatun headed the delegation to the so-called Philippine Muslim Solidarity Conference in Karachi.

The group has returned and pledged to support Mr. Marcos in his effort to implement the Tripoli agreement.

The delegation reported to President Marcos that Misuari has already been discredited in the Islamic community.

Contrary to this claim, Prof. Glang said that Misuari is still the head of the larger MNLF group and in fact "he, Misuari, is highly respected and recognized by most of the ruling leaders in the Arab nations."

On the Tripoli Agreement, Glang said it can never be implemented without the participation of its main signatories.

The Tripoli Agreement was reached in Libya sometime in 1975 between the Philippine government led by Mrs. Imelda Marcos and the MNLF headed by Misuari.

Glang declared there can never be a solution to the Muslim problem without the participation of the genuine Moro leaders and not the bogus ones which he described as Muslim "dealers".

The professor criticized the Marcos administration by appointing a non-Muslim minister to the Muslims Affairs Ministry in the person of Admiral Romulo Espaldon.

"This is an affront to us Muslims because it seems President Marcos could not find one from among the Moro people who is capable of the Espaldon-held position," Glang said.

In his speech, Glang declared: "The Moro people are law-abiding people provided, however, they feel that the government that rules them is their own."

He said Moro people do not regard the present government as their own because they look upon it as something that has been imposed on them.

Glang said the Muslims have a feeling of being conquered and resentful because they have never felt themselves as part of the Philippines.

"Series of events, both gloomy and dark, has conspired to convince the Moro mind that there is a government program designated to kill them alive," Glang revealed.

He blamed the "dealers" for exploiting and misleading the Muslim people. "They are not only tutas but also robots of the Marcos regime," he emphasized.

In the same speech, however, Glang admitted that the Muslim problem is a complicated one, adding that this was made more complicated by a national leadership that goes around the circle in determining what is good for our people."

Glang suggested that the Muslim problem should not be seen only in terms of socio-economic and political aspects but also as a "psychological" one.

The greatest problem, he said, is the Moro's search for national identity and that is a "psychological problem which is very difficult to solve and which is made worst by our present national leadership."

"The main thesis, therefore, is that in the Philippines during the more than ten years of Martial rule, the Moro people have been and are still threatened with psychological plagues," Glang said.

This is so because, he said, the Moro people interpret some government moves as part of an over-all scheme to eliminate this Moro or Muslim identity or even the identity of Islam.

According to Glang, the "rebels" in Mindanao and Sulu declared in no uncertain terms what they want and crusade to assert their identity as a people in the family of nations.

Ending his speech, Glang quoted a verse in the Muslim Koran: "All Muslims are as one body, if a man complains of a pain in his head, his whole body feels it, the pain."

PHILIPPINES

BISHOPS ASSAIL U.S.-MARCOS REGIME

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manny T. Lumanao]

[Text] A Catholic bishop has attacked the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos for its corruption, oppression and injustices against the people thus making it "subversive."

Monsignor Francisco Claver, bishop of Bukidnon province, made this accusation in answer to a question during the open forum following his luncheon speech before the 3,000 delegates of the Second National Convention of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) held in Cagayan de Oro city last February 5 and 6.

Claver spoke on the need to exhaust all avenues of peaceful change to reform society in relation to the PDP-LABAN adherence to a peaceful process of toppling the "corrupt and oppressive US-Marcos regime."

Claver said the meaning of the word "subversive" has expanded as the years of Marcos regime goes on. "And if we qualify the definition, then definitely the Marcos regime in one," he said.

In his speech, Claver told the PDP-LABAN delegates:

"There is risk in appearing here because the question I would like to address myself to is the very fact of your being political party."

Justifying his presence in a political convention, the Bishop said "it is a question that goes beyond pure politics."

Claver, in defending the religious sector who meddle in politics, said "the crisis that the Filipino people are facing is by no means the fevered imagining of professional oppositionists."

"People are killing and being killed. Murder and violence, extortion and corruption, all sorts of injustices--these are not the sacrosanct preserves of politicians alone. They are citizens' concern, yours, mine everybody else's. And because they are, they are the church's too," the bishop said.

While he lashed at the Marcos regime and the Marxist ideology speak on revolution, championing the masses and the oppressed, but in the final analysis, "one is totalitarian as the other."

Claver believed there is still a solution to the crisis that we are in by adopting the peaceful option of Christian ideology.

He, however, admitted that this peaceful option is no longer popular to people who are "hungry, angry, frustrated and desperate after twelve long years of slavery."

"I am most painfully aware that to speak of non-violence under our present form of government can be a vote for the status quo and hence a vote for the continuance of the regime as oppressor and of ourselves as victims," Claver said.

The bishop declared that the non-violence he is advocating "it not a spineless, uncomplaining, unimaginative acceptance of things as they are."

"It is not an apathetic submission to a criminal state of things nor a timid acquiescence to our reduction to being a people without dignity, without pride, without hope," he added.

Claver said the non-violence option requires "courage, strength, pride and confidence to face up to our evils and try all the means we are capable of, short of killing the people who cause the evils, to lessen them and, if possible, to eliminate them".

CSO: 4200/394

PHILIPPINES

PDP-LABAN VOWS PEACEFUL CHANGE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 13

[Article by Manny Lumanao]

[Text] Cagayan De Oro City--The Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) has declared it is pursuing its "option of peace" stance despite the continued "repression and persecution perpetrated by the Marcos regime against the Filipino people".

The PDP-LABAN made this declaration during a two-day Second National Convention held February 5-6 at a jam-packed Xavier University Gymnasium here.

More than 3,000 party officials and members from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao were officially registered delegates by the convention secretariat.

Mayor Aquilino Pimentel viewed the convention as the biggest opposition activity in ten years.

The first convention was held in Cebu city last year with only 700 delegates.

Former Education Secretary Alejandro Roces, who is an active PDP-Laban member in Metro Manila, delivered the keynote address while Cagayan de Oro City Vice Mayor Pablo Magtajas welcomed the delegates.

Senator Lorenzo Tanada, PDP-Laban honorary chairman, was not able to speak as expected due to poor health. His son, Atty. Bobby Tanada, delivered a speech on the senator's behalf.

"We have every reason to celebrate this occasion marking the merger of the PDP and Laban into one single party committed to the peaceful change of the Reagan-supported dictatorial regime of Mr. Marcos and his followers," Senator Tanada said in his message.

Three other former senators, Ninoy Aquino, Raul Manglapus, and Jose Diokno, greeted and congratulated the convention delegates through separate message.

Senator Aquino's message was sent through his personal representative, former Congressman Jose "Apeng" Yap who was a delegate from Luzon.

Aquino, in his message, lauded the official merger of the PDP and Laban as a "significant sign towards the desired unity of all the opposition groups fighting against the repressive and dictatorial rule of the Marcos regime."

It was an emotion-filled opening session as the messages of detained PDP deputy secretary-general Ribomapi Holganza and We Forum lawyer Rene Saguisag were being read on their behalf.

A tape-recorded message of another PDP leader, Dr. [text must be missing] strong delegates. Some emotional ones broke into tears.

All the messages of the detainees received a resounding applause from the 3,000 delegates. Some emotional ones broke into tears.

Luncheon speaker Bishop Francisco Claver of Bukidnon discussed the option of peace relative to the stand of the PDP-Laban.

Claver, a respected church leader in Mindanao, emphasized the need to exhaust all avenues of peaceful change to reform society.

Muslim Professor Alunan Glang of the University of the East later in the evening read a paper on the need to adopt a federal form of government.

The PDP-Laban platform envisioned the adoption of a federal form of government along the Malaysian model.

Prof. Glang believed that federalism will provide an immediate solution to the Muslim-Christian bloody confrontation in Mindanao.

Earlier, the delegates unanimously approved the ratification of the PDP-Laban merger agreement as moved by Tony Cuenco.

In an extemporaneous speech, Mayor Pimentel reiterated the party's commitment to end the Marcos dictatorship through non-violent means and eliminate the remaining vestiges of imperialist domination of the country.

The fiery Pimentel charged the Marcos regime of persecuting and harassing opposition leaders as he paid tribute to the commitments and principles for which detained PDP leaders Holganza and Alberca and other political detainees stood for.

"No amount of suppression and intimidation can deter the party to go and crush the forces of oppression and tyranny installed by the Marcos regime," Pimentel said.

Among the PDP-LABAN stalwarts who attended the convention were Tito Guingona, Jaime Ferrer, Bote Jose, Tony Carpio, Jose Yap, Anding Roces, Ramon Mitra, Tony Cuenco, Inday Nita, Wally Banzon, Rene Espiritu, Reliz Rengel, Santos Castillo, Tuling Quano, Paul Rodriguez, Ramon de la Serna, Orlando Fua, Zaffiro Respielo, Boy Tabios, Sammy Occena, Nene Pimental, Jose Alcuaz, Florento Calejesan, Bobby Tandan, Mordino Cua, and Bob Tanada.

PHILIPPINES

WORLD BANK TO FINANCE MORE PROJECTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Manila, Feb. 7 (PNA)--Within the next five years, the World Bank is expected to invest nearly one billion U. S. dollars to finance agriculture and natural resources projects in the Philippines, the ministry of national resources report said.

The report said an "agriculture sector memorandum for the Philippines" issued by the bank had proposed to support, from 1982 to 1986, 17 projects with a funding of nearly one billion dollars.

These projects include irrigation, general agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Of these projects, four are directly or indirectly related to forestry. They are commercial crops, 60 million dollars; Central Visayas agro-forestry, 50 million dollars; forestry, 50 million dollars, and watershed management, 50 million dollars.

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PHILIPPINES

CAMPUS WRITERS SUPPRESSED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 83 pp 1, 2, 13

[Article by Roy S. De Guzman]

[Text] An outspoken student journal in the University of Santo Tomas in Manila was recently warned by school authorities for publishing alleged "subversive" articles.

Reports reaching the Guardian, a weekly Quezon City tabloid, said the staffers of the Purple Gazette, journal of the Faculty of Pharmacy in the university, have initially been ordered by the faculty dean's office to stop circulating copies of their January issue allegedly because of hard-hitting articles reflecting strong nationalistic sentiments classified as "subversive".

However, the reports further said, since numerous copies had already been distributed, the order was reportedly retracted, but not after warning the journal's staff against publishing like articles again.

Accordingly, the articles that have supposedly irked the faculty's officials were the editorial on the resurgent nationalist movement, articles like "The Church: The Force in the Nationalist Movement", "An Insight on the Theology of Liberation", "Let Us Hope, then Act," numerous poems and short stories carrying highly political overtones.

These articles, according to Julius Caesar Dalupang, editor of the Purple Gazette, were in line with the journal's "challenge to a studentry long exploited and voiceless--to rise and respond to the glaring needs of the Filipino people."

Student journalists in the university lamented that this was not the first time repression of such kind reared its ugly head in campus journalism.

The students recalled the controversial resignation of the editor-in-chief of The Varsitarian, the official student organ of the university, last year.

Then-editor Saturnino Javler reportedly quit his position because of what he considered as partiality on the part of the school administration.

Another case involved the Flame, journal of the Faculty of Arts and Letters.

Just last year, the students said, the dean of the faculty ordered that distribution of the journal's March, 1982 issue be stopped. That particular issue, they said, contained highly "touchy" issues.

They claimed that up to now, about 500 copies are still piled up in the faculty's stock room.

Albeit set against a gloomy backdrop, student writers of the University of Santo Tomas were reportedly taking steps to advance progressive journalism in the campus, a move they considered as an extension of the struggle towards a truly free and independent press in the country.

The school elders may lack the zeal and dedication, they said, and the pen may be grieving in the university, but they are carrying on with the struggle just the same, they vowed.

END: 4200/394

PHILIPPINES

IRELAND EYES MORE TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Feb 83 p 10

[Text] Ireland is making a bid to increase trade and business relations with the Philippines. Two representatives of the Irish Export Board, the government agency responsible for the promotion of exports, are in Manila to meet with Filipino businessmen.

A catalog exhibit of Irish products and companies opened yesterday at the Manila Hilton for Filipino businessmen, especially those in the import trade.

The Irish Export Board men, Denis P. Harrington and David Black, said the exhibit will feature the products and services of highly technical and specialized Irish Industries. It includes catalogs of construction products and services, household and giftware products, heavy machinery and equipment, engineering products, dental and optical instruments, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, and food, drink and tobacco.

The two Irish representatives expect to wrap up some arrangements with Filipino businessmen during the three-day exhibition.

Black said he expects this to lead to closer trade ties and increased export-import deals between the two countries, whose trading has consistently grown over the years.

For the first nine months of 1982, trade between Ireland and the Philippines amounted to some \$23.5 million, slightly in favor of Ireland, which exported some \$13.5 million goods to the Philippines consisting mostly of milk, cream and butter, industrial chemicals and non-electrical machinery.

NP LEADER CALLS FOR PRESS FREEDOM

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 83 pp 1, 2, 13

[Text] The Nacionalista Party (Roy faction) had issued a statement urging the ruling party of President Marcos to restore press freedom in the Philippines because "no nation in the world can prosper unless its press or mass media is free."

Speaking through its secretary-general and vice president for Northern Luzon Minet R Castro, the NP also said that the KBL administration "should not only pay lip service to freedom of the press but must encourage and protect media men in the practice of their profession."

"This obligation of government and its officials is mandated not only by the Civil Code and Revised Penal Code but also by the Constitution," Castro said.

He added that a "fearful press will not be able to report and ventilate what ails the government and society thereby leading to the commission of graft, corruption and other shenanigans against the interests of the people."

Castro's statement in full:

The KBL Administration should not only pay lip service to freedom of the press but must encourage and protect media men in the practice of their profession. This obligation of government and its officials is mandated not only by the Civil Code and Revised Penal Code but also by the Constitution. It is our considered view that no nation in the world can prosper unless its press or mass media is free. This is because a fearful press will not be able to report and ventilate what ails the government and society thereby leading to the commission of graft, corruption and other shenanigans against the interests of the people. Such anomalies will eventually weaken the foundation of the trust and confidence of the people in government institutions and its officials and make it more difficult to enlist their aid and cooperation in the attainment of government projects.

The Administration can encourage media men by allowing them easy accessibility to government offices and records. They can be protected by safeguarding their lives and liberties, especially their freedom of movement. Government

officials can be instructed to give the utmost cooperation to reporters, writers and announcers. And of course, such officials should refrain from intimidating or threatening media men with physical harm, arrest or court suits for materials that may be critical of government personnel unless it is clear that such materials violate the law, but even then tolerance must be practised.

Public officials can always seek refuge in the truism that a clean conscience need not be bothered by unsavory reports in the press and other mass media.

OSU: 42507394

COLUMNIST DESCRIBES MINDANAO CONDITIONS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Excerpt] I sent a reporter to Mindanao recently for an on-the-spot report. He came back to say that the No. 1 problem in the area is drought--five months without rain with no end in sight. If it does not rain until April, live-stock, natural forests, crops and backyard farms will be wiped out.

The resulting hunger has driven people to forage for food. Even the poorest are victims of robberies, holdups and cattle-rustling. This is a case of the poor robbing the poor--a case of panic amidst helplessness against nature. Corn and palay farmers are hardest hit--specially those who planted last December and January. Hybrid corn plantations are dying. Fruits, too are hard to come by--not even bananas, pineapple and oranges. Rubber farm yields have dropped to 30 percent of their normal volume.

We owe all these misfortunes to deforestation which made a few millionaires whose greed for money is the reason why we're all suffering now. Kidapawan, North Cotabato, used to be an idyllic place, cool even in summer. Now, bushfires are destroying rubber plantations and sugarcane fields. Rivers have dried up. What can be done? The government must make a fast assessment of the situation and act now.

Our own reporter who toured Davao and Cotabato turned in these reports: Military checkpoints have mushroomed all over Davao and Cotabato. The movement of produce to the markets has necessarily slowed down...In "rebel areas" like Makilala in North Cotabato, the BIR people have run out of residence certificate forms. Even 15-year-olds are required to have residence certificates or else they're arrested as suspected rebels...Troops in platoon and company-size units descend on barrios for food. Barrio officials have difficulty attending to them. The inspector-general should look into this situation.

CSM: 4200 394

CITIZENSHIP FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS OPPOSED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manny T. Lumanao]

[Text] Former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, honorary chairman of the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN), has called on the Filipino people to oppose the granting of citizenship to any foreign investor who can invest here an amount of 200,000 dollars.

At the same time, Tanada objected to the proposed amendment of the Constitution to allow the sale of public lands to big companies and multinational corporations.

In a speech delivered for him by his son lawyer Bobby Tanada before the delegates of the 2nd National Convention of the PDP-LABAN in Cagayan de Oro City over the weekend, the senator rallied the people to mount a strong opposition against the proposals "which could gravely and permanently hurt and prejudice the Pilipino".

Tanada said President Marcos resorted to propose these measures in order "to extricate his dictatorial regime from a difficult and perilous predicament".

"After more than ten years of one-man rule, our country is confronted with grave economic crisis of unprecedented depth and severity," the senator said.

Tanada refuted government's position blaming world recession as the main cause of the economic crisis. "Long before recession, the misdirected policies, some imposed by the IMF and the World Bank, have already derailed our country's development," he said.

The senator cited several factors that contributed to the deterioration of our economy. these are:

- Undue reliance upon multinationals or foreign investors and unwise incentives for them;
- Inordinate availment of foreign loans;
- Gross mismanagement of our forests and other natural resources;

- excessive favors for relatives, cronies and Malacanang favorites;
- and too much graft and corruption in all departments of the government.

Tanada estimated that the country is losing ten billion pesos annually to crafters and looters of the people's money.

He said the proposal to grant citizenship to foreign investors is a "debasement" of the Filipino citizenship in exchange for dollars."

Tanada said another proposal allowing multinationals to own public lands "would scatter away the people's priceless patrimony which all these years we have treasured and protected for Filipinos alone to hold and transmit to their children and their children's children."

He recalled that in the old Philippine Constitution, the national patrimony was an exclusive preserve of Filipinos after independence.

Present, under the constitution, by means of contrivance known as service contract, foreign investors are allowed--and even encouraged--to exploit the country's natural resources as freely as though the Philippines were still a colony," he said.

In sequence, Tanada said, American investments in the Philippines under colonial rule increased nine times.

"After depriving our people of their basic human rights, Mr. Marcos is now bent on alienating our national patrimony in favor of alien investors. At a time when the nation's population is fast growing and when so many millions of impoverished and landless Filipinos look to those public lands as their only hope for ever owning a piece of land they can call their own," Tanada said.

"How will come, if Mr. Marcos' proposals are followed when Filipinos will be themselves landless strangers in their own country," he added.

"Our problem, he said, we don't have to sell our precious heritage for a few dollars.

BRIEFS

BOHOL FOLKS CAUTIONED ON SUSPICIOUS PEOPLE--Tagbilaran City--Governor Rolando Butalid has called on the people to disregard the appeal of a certain organization in the hinterlands of the island province asking for donations to finance their movement. In a letter circulated in the uptown municipalities, Governor Butalid said reports reaching his office disclosed that there are people soliciting donations in kind and cash which is done through coercion. It appeared that the people are being threatened with bodily harm should they fail to contribute or give donations to the organization. Governor Butalid called on the people to report to their barangay or municipal officials persons soliciting for donations and the activities of persons disturbing the peace of their respective communities. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 7 Feb 83 pp 1, 2]

CS: 4200/394

OFFICIAL ON KAMPUCHIA ISSUE COMPROMISE

BK041025 Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Mar pp 1, 40

[By Liak Leng Kiat and Ian Lian Choo]

[Text] New Delhi, Wed--The ASEAN states and Vietnam today reached a compromise on the debate over the Kampuchea seating question. Vietnam agreed to have only one debate on the matter of the non-aligned summit--at foreign ministers level--in return for an ASEAN assurance that they would not elevate the debate to summit level.

The agreement was announced by the Singapore permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Tommy Koh, at a joint ASEAN press briefing at noon today.

The compromise, however, does not mean that all discussions on the Kampuchea seating question will come to a halt once the non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting ends on Friday.

Giving the background to the understanding, Mr Koh explained that the non-aligned ad hoc committee on the question had earlier decided to refer it to the foreign ministers' meeting "through the senior officials' meeting."

He said that the wording led to controversy as to whether to have one or two sets of debates on the question. The Vietnamese took the view that since the committee report had been submitted to the senior officials' meeting, it was "only logical and right" that the matter first be debated at that level.

Mr Koh carries out, however, that the committee's terms of reference were to refer the question to the foreign ministers' meeting and that the senior officials' did not have the "substantive competence" to take a position on it.

Further, they felt there was no purpose served in having two sets of debates--first at official level then at ministerial level--and that this arrangement would be a waste of time.

Mr Koh said, as reported to our Vietnamese friend yesterday, that the committee had decided to refer the question to the foreign ministers' meeting and that the proper forum is the foreign ministers' meeting.

consultations held this morning under the "good offices" of host India, the Vietnamese agreed to the ASEAN request.

In a trade-off, the ASEAN countries agreed to contain the debate at the level of foreign ministers and not elevate it to the level of the summit.

The three ASEAN ambassadors present at the briefing indicated that Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore expected the New Delhi meeting to come to a definite conclusion on the Kampuchean seating question and that consultations would continue into the period of the actual summit (7 to 11 March) if there was no satisfactory outcome during the foreign ministers' meeting.

The Malaysian ambassador to the United Nations, Tan Sri Zainal Sulong, told journalists that discussions on the question could extend beyond the formal summit at foreign ministers' level "because the summit had to come up with one decision or another."

His ASEAN counterpart, Mr Ali Alatas, added that ASEAN was not interested in prolonging unnecessarily the debate. If we can confine it to the foreign ministers' level and if we can get a decision, then ASEAN too is not interested in elevating it to the level of heads of states."

Tan Sri Zainal said that Vietnam's readiness to compromise on the debate should be seen as a willingness on its part to have a constructive discussion.

He described the outcome of the senior officials' meeting today as "satisfactory."

From today's joint briefing by Ambassador Tan Sri Zainal, Ambassador Alatas and Mr Koh that they had reservations over Vietnam's posture towards the ministerial debate.

When asked, "we'll see tomorrow," when asked for an indication of Vietnamese attitude towards the procedural compromise.

The ASEAN leaders led their delegations to the 2-day preparatory officials' meeting.

They were confident that their friends in the 97-member movement would support the ASEAN position during the debate.

"We have as many speakers as we can muscle. We have the support of the majority of the non-aligned movement on this," Tan Sri Zainal said.

On the part host India had played so far on the issue, he said that the negotiations were quite happy so far because the New Delhi Government was determined to make the summit a success.

Tan Sri Zainal rate on this but earlier ASEAN suspicions on whether India would be able to contain the debate to the senior officials level.

'STRAITS TIMES' COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK121625 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Mar 83 p 20

[Editorial: "Non-aligned Ship Is Worth Rescuing"]

[Text:] A ship which is worth hijacking is worth rescuing. Surely, the non-aligned movement must have something to offer the 101 countries which bother to attend the seventh summit ending today in New Delhi.

In broad principle, any international forum is useful. The more frequently the participants meet, the better. Contacts and relations are developed. Non-aligned movement conferences, be they summits or ministerial meetings, offer such practical opportunities.

But the non-aligned movement was born of far more important goals than those of a high-level gathering. From its very birth in 1961, the movement's goals were clear. Do not get involved with any of the contending blocs. If possible, act as a third force to reduce world tensions caused by these blocs.

Ideally, the movement from then onwards should have become more and more irrelevant and worked itself out of existence. As imperialism beat a humble retreat, former colonies took their places in the sun as proud and independent nations. The so-called progressive forces assisted these countries on the road to peace and prosperity, what further need would there have been for a non-aligned movement?

As we all know, however, things were not to be so simple. There is just one tendency, if not more, than when Messrs Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Tito and Gamal Abdel Nasser first met to found the movement. One form of imperialism manifested itself in another which is even more invidious because it has "natural allies" siding on its behalf in the movement. Far from being safer, the world is today more dangerous than before. The need for a truly non-aligned movement has never been greater.

Given its important goals, there are other reasons why the movement is worth saving. First, for all its faults, the movement has political merit. Of course, the chairman of the immediately preceding summit has one more indictment to his name. For the world's peoples, he is a plain person. Some members are on the United Nations' blacklist for this year. Since the adoption of the 1973 resolution, the movement has tried to stay away from any alliance with one superpower or to control the movement for its own ends.

[illegible]

ARMY CHIEF'S VIEWS ON AMENDMENT

ARMY CHIEF'S VIEWS ON AMENDMENT IN PARLIAMENT AT JAN 83 pp 1, 2

Army chief, supreme commander, in a new twist to the ongoing constitutional amendment, yesterday asked members of the public to express their views on the issue to parliament "in a firm and bold" manner so that parliament could vote in the final reading in accordance with the wishes of the people.

He refused to elaborate on his appeal for a "step-up" in support of the issue but experienced political observers said this was a clear indication of his reservations over the ongoing army-backed constitution.

The chief said in the voting in the third and final reading of the amendment which will be raised for the second reading again tomorrow in parliament. The first reading was 295-120 while one last article of the second reading was "Active requires" only.

The chief said the amendment was a "step-up" in support of the army's position after the army had over a net exhibition of its power. He said that members who want their opposition against the amendment should be more "careful" in their actions.

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...reading's note will be held at least 10 days after the second reading is completed.

...are General Saigut's line of thinking. Mr. ...
...one public opinion expressed in the ...
...articles in newspapers.

...in their meeting to consult one another before ...
...reading," Thamnun said.

...Anuwat Watanaphesiri, said yesterday that ...
...the draft amendment in the third and final reading ...
...electoral system based on divided constituencies and ...

...in on many points. But when he ask for ...
..."I didn't give in," the senior ... Party executive ...

...if the amendment was not passed, ...
...already said that the constitution amendment is ...
...Every party concerned must accept the ...
..."

movements which took place before and during the National Assembly session to reflect attempts to wield influence and exert pressure over the adoption of the draft amendment. These attempts included the statement that the army wanted the constitution amended in certain ways and that a secret ballot should be used during the National Assembly session.

The interests of most of the students and their instructors are neutral. They are accepted by most people as unbiased. For this reason, we should be given due attention by the national assemblymen and to the influence in the affairs of the country if they hold that amendment will serve the national interest, not the interest of any

• What does the concept of free Asia in English mean? (100%)

11. commentarii: "The Question of Indo-Chinese Disputed Parents."

the influx of Indonesian displaced persons into the region has risen ever since the marching of Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea and the Kambuchean against the majority will of the people of the region. The invasion and continued occupation of the region has not helped. It prevails in the region as the result of the border area of the frontier state exposed to many serious problems, such as insecurity, overflows of fighting and Vietnamese infiltration. The influx of Kambuchean displaced persons into the region has not helped. The Kambuchean still suffer at the border and the region is still in a state of tension and escalation in the region.

It remains that Indochinese displaced persons have not been able to depart for third countries and had been waiting lawlessly in the waiting center for several months. It is highly safer to move to the waiting center, which is situated about 10 km inside the territory of the camp, away from the Vietnamese artillery range near the border. The camp has been another dry season offensive in Hanoi.

It is clear that these displaced persons still have the chance to be able to depart for third countries after their new opportunities. They will have a free choice of their own to return to their home country under the voluntary repatriation program supervised by the

THE NEW FRONTIERS IN POLITICS

THE NEW FRONTIERS IN POLITICS: A NEW FRONTIER IN POLITICS

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"In civil war, the country will be led to disaster," Lt-Gen Chawalit said.

He said the country's problems stem from the communists and that the people must unite to fight them. In order to achieve this unity, all laws which infringe the people's rights and freedom must be changed.

The election law and revolutionary decree No 42 were among the laws which must be amended.

A senior army chief of staff said, however, that some people had misinterpreted the army's intention concerning the amendment and looked on the army as "enemies."

He expressed great regret that we are seen as dictators and that some people have interpreted the proposed charter change as a "green-coloured" army uniform change.

Those opposing the amendment have criticised the army without realising the situation, creating a lot of confusion, Lt-Gen Chawalit said.

He said that those opposing the amendment are our enemies. We must not kill or destroy them.

He said that the army respects academicians and the institutions that teach them but they must also have respect for the people who have been sacrificed blood and lives," he said.

He said the army has a vital political role to play which could lead to either progress or disaster.

The army welcomed current moves by various groups including the National Front to find out the public's opinion on the constitutional

amendment and give their support if their moves lead to a better constitution. He said the King is the country's leader. But if the country is in trouble, we will feel really sorry."

He said that whether the National Front Party's proposal to amend the constitution is as long as the people are united, it will be successful.

He said that the army's intention concerning the constitutional amendment is to bring about unity among all legislators, Lt-Gen Chawalit said. He said that the army would affect the current parliament.

He said that whether the government will accept the law (1980) or not, it will be a success for the country," he said.

VIETNAM SUMMIT - ISSUED IN AM

1. The following is a summary of the summit in Hanoi, Vietnam.

Material: "Summit Should Have Been Better"

The summit of the communist rulers of Indochina, held in Hanoi, Vietnam, was a failure. It was remarkable for a number of reasons. First, it was the incredible success placed upon it. It proceeded until it was well under way, and the bosses of the summit decided to call it off in way some before any proceedings were completed. It lasted for a day and a half, and consisted, so far as was known, of a series of public speeches on policy decisions taken.

It was the first time that the communist leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have met officially since the end of the war. The summit was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, and was attended by the leaders of the three countries. The summit was a failure for a number of reasons. It pledged to establish a new statement of policy, but it failed to do so. It also failed to establish a new statement of policy, and it failed to establish a new statement of policy.

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... that Vietnam is the base in Indochina and it is...
... thing else, even as a propaganda play designed to show...
... summit next month, it was largely...
... problem exactly where it was before the summit...
... to ponder on problems in Indochina. We are left...
... strength or weakness... the Indochina summit...
... to the Kampuchea... In a word, the...
...

ACTIVISTS MOVE TO OPPOSE AMENDMENT

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Feb 83 pp 1.

More than 200 'political activists' including university lecturers, students and workers yesterday announced the formation of a federation which would oppose the constitution amendment and all forms of dictatorship in the country.

Members of the so-called "democracy federation" which met at the Chulalongkorn University, called on the public to express their opinions on the revision of the constitution so that "we present our views to parliament before its debate on the final reading of the charter amendment."

The group's strong opposition to the constitution revision was declared after supreme commander Gen Saivut Keetphen asked the public to be more understanding of their move against the parliamentary attempt to amend the constitution.

Organized, the 'political activists' and the supreme commander said the amendment was a threat to the constitutional system.

Phongphen Sakuntaphai, a lecturer in political science, Chulalongkorn University, said the issue of the constitution was inevitable because "our objective is to prevent the return of dictatorship in this country."

The group said the amendment would lead to a dictatorship in our country in the future and would create more problems for the country.

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... the federation was firm that it would campaign for a 'white paper' on whether the constitution amendment is passed in the final result.

... lecturer at Chulalongkorn University, ...
... in yesterday's meeting to set up a group ...
... concerning the recent issuance of the white paper ...
... of the Thai Army.

... the white paper were distributed to members of parliament ...
... that they may not carry the name of printer and publisher ...
... against the printing act.

... higher-learning institutes and universities and ...
... were some participants in yesterday's gathering.

... chief-of-staff of the Thai Army ...
... will refrain from being involved in the constitution ...
... matter to be decided in parliament."

... the sure groups is somewhat absolute, ...

... survey ... students ...
... people surveyed disagreed with the constitution ...
... about the survey procedure ...

... Thai ...
... the movement ... students ...
... is waiting ...

... Gen Narong ...
... future their movement ...
... With strict effort in preventing ...
... other.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING REVIEWED, GOALS SET FOR 1953

HAIPHONG, DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 53 p 1

VNA News Release: Chemical Warfare Forces -- In 1953 Improving Qualitative Marine Training Regular

Text: The Chemical Warfare Command recently held a conference to review the 1952 training task and to issue training guidelines for 1953. The chemical warfare cadres from all military regions and corps, arms and services, schools and institutes and commanders of the units, organs, schools and institutes subordinate to the Chemical Warfare Command attended the conference.

In 1952, training in the prevention and control of massive-destruction weapons was carried out in full compliance with the plan by all units and led to much progress in terms of quantity and quality in the forces of the army and chemical warfare detachments, thus contributing to further raising our troops' fighting power and combat readiness. About organization, the management of troops and the material base and the use of vehicles and special equipment reached a higher degree of familiarization and accuracy. In training, importance was attached to providing cadres with elementary and specialized training in military matters, service staff work, specialized techniques, etc. Since cadres from organs and detachments actively took part in tactical exercises and operations, their capabilities were heightened. Trainees achieved high marks in such subjects as improving endurance and physical strength, wearing equipment, firing rifles while wearing masks and technical exercises. They made much progress in tactical training in the field with extended stay in the field, complicated terrain, constant changes of combat realities and exercise of discipline. In complementary training, officers, noncommissioned officers and specialized technicians, attention was given to improving the methods of teaching and overall quality. Although many difficulties remained, all units were trying to ensure the full completion of the training task and to provide materials for all trainees.

For 1983, the chemical warfare forces have decided about the guidelines and tasks to be carried out, namely, to continue full basic training in a systematic and unified manner, with awareness of combat realities; to pursue concentrated and coordinated combat of various arms and services; to promote harmony of action under conditions of using conventional weapons and chemical and germ warfare weapons and to ensure fulfillment of all combat tasks under any circumstances, in any terrain, in any weather, etc. In training, to pay attention to teaching serious exercise and implementation of discipline, army regulations and orders in connection with a high degree of combat readiness and strict compliance with the laws of the state. To carry out the central task of training cadres and commanders at all levels, particularly cadres at the basic level. To train cadres and combatants in knowing to use very well and to keep in good shape all equipment, machinery, vehicles and specialized equipment.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PERSONAL HISTORY OF CAPTURED CHINESE AGENT PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2-4 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Thanh Lang: "A Degenerate's Road to Crime"]

[Text] It All Began With Bad Friends

Quach Thu, born in 1958, was a second-year student at the Vietnam Dramatic Arts Institute who lived on Nam Dong Street in Dong Da Ward, Hanoi.

How did the Beijing reactionaries, in their insidious plot to wage a many-sided war of destruction against our people in league with the U.S. imperialists, lead him onto the path of crime? After he was arrested he told about the schemes our enemy used to transform a youth into a traitor of the homeland.

In 1975, after graduating from the 10th grade, Thu wanted to enter the school of photography so that later he could take a camera all over our country to record on film the beautiful, imposing scenes of the homeland and the enthusiastic activities of our people. Thu also had another dream: being able to work on the stage.

When the Vietnam Dramatic Arts Institute recruited students, Thu applied and was accepted. After being admitted he studied enthusiastically. He relayed that happy news to his old friends, including Dang Huu D. D was the son of a well-to-do merchant family in Hanoi. He often made business trips to Saigon, which rapidly increased his family's wealth. He enthusiastically told Thu how to get rich by the blackmarket selling of scarce goods and was generous with Thu in all regards, lending him a vehicle on a long-term basis, etc. By using the borrowed vehicle, Thu went off to seek out many other friends. In addition to the few friends he made while a general school student, Thu had new friends with whom he had become close, including "L" and "Th. L." a teacher who had changed professions and was studying with Thu. The first time they met, Thu noted that L seemed to be a person well versed in the arts, so they became friends and often caroused together. Thu invited L to view drama performances by the cultural troupes of the central echelon and Hanoi, so they could learn how to perform from the artists. L reciprocated those courtesies so that the two could "study art together," and showed Thu color pictures and letters sent from abroad. When Thu looked at the pictures and read the letters, L praised life in many capitalist countries and showed Thu a bicycle, a

motorbicycle, clothing, and other items L's elder brother had sent him from France. Those bad friends introduced Thu to whiskey, beer, cigarettes, and coffee, things Thu had avoided when he was a student. His friends invited Thu to sit around and be the referee for gambling games. He then became enamored of dressing stylishly when he went out with his friends in the "association," began to wear his hair long and wear flared pants, carouse, and use "stylish" slang, for his bad friends told him, "if you go with us you'll have to adopt the new style."

Thu's bad friends took Thu to their homes to show him their jeans and shoes and sandals that had been purchased in Saigon. They told Thu, "You must buy such things and adopt the new style." They also secretly invited Thu to view films they told him were "especially attractive films," which were "martial arts" and "pig" films produced in Hong Kong, Japan, France, and the U.S. which had been sneaked into our country to sabotage the morale and thought of Vietnamese youths by means of images of naked men and women and the dissolute, decadent, decadent way of life. When he viewed them for the first time Thu felt uncomfortable, but then he was won over to the enjoyments of his friends. After each of the "secret" film showings Thu was invited by his friends in the "association" to the Tuyen cafe to have a drink, smoke expensive cigarettes, and praise the decadent scenes in the film. From then on, Thu no longer ardently followed the path of art and cared nothing about study. Meanwhile his bad friends, including L, who often met with him, told him many stories about life abroad and about people who had fled to third countries via China. His friends related such stories passionately and embellished many of them. Thu was reduced and expressed the desire to live abroad, but didn't have sufficient money.

When it learned of Thu's desire, an organization which specialized in helping people flee to foreign countries via China which was guided by the Chinese secret police promptly got in touch with him. Luong Van Thuy, a contact man of an "underground railroad" set up to take people to China which was headed by Ly Bat brought Thu to his residence and let him listen to many accounts over Radio Beijing and the Voice of America of people who had fled abroad.

One day, Thuy said to Thu, "I've found a new contact but don't know whether he is reliable. If you'll go with me I'm willing to risk it." To obtain money to flee to China, Thu sold his European-style suit at the low price of 600 dong, sold his "jeans" for 500 dong, and even sold the shoes he was wearing and the shirt off his back for another 300 dong. But that was not enough, so Thu thought up a way to trick his mother out of 3,000 additional dong. Thu gave all of that money to Thuy.

Thuy, who informed Thu that he was a contact man for the "underground railroad," took all of Thu's money and gave him a gold ring, which he was to wear on the finger it fit best, and also gave him a bus ticket to Hon Gai, where he was to go to the house of Luong Ngoc Khoa. That night, according to plan, Tran Dinh Khai and his wife arrived to establish contact with Thuy, and would go with Thu to Tien Yen to meet Ly Bat. Thuy told Thu, "I've spoken with the contact man, who says they won't take along women and children because some people fleeing to China at Mong Cai were arrested so the Vietnamese public

"Security forces and troops are on the lookout." Thuy's wife understood his intention and interrupted, "You told them that she could also go this time." Thuy brusquely rejected her, "He said he wouldn't take women, especially Hanoi girls whose light skin would give them away." He turned and asked Thu, "Would you consider going alone?"

It was not easy to recognize that that was a scheme of the Chinese secret police, who had ordered their lackeys to only take out people who could be of use to China and who considered women and girls as being only burdens for China. Thu thought about whether he should go or not. Realizing that he had sold all his possessions, Thu answered Thuy by silently shaking his head. Thuy was delighted that Thu had fallen into his trap. He handed Thu a letter he had written to Ly Bat, showed Thu the way from Hon Gai to Tien Yen, then told him, "When you arrive there by the route I've laid out, go to Ly Bat's house and give him this letter. Everything will be O.K."

When he had finished talking he gave Thu 300 dong and a Rado watch. The money was for spending along the way, while the watch was to be used to pay the people who guided him. When they parted company, Thuy instructed him, "When you feel that your passage over the border into China is certain, give this watch to the guide and write some words on this paper to serve as a sign which they can bring back to me."

When Thu arrived at Tien Yen he went to the house of Ly Bat. After handing him the letter Thu remembered that he had to give Ly Bat's wife 200 dong so that she would prepare him a meal. Ly Bat secretly directed his lackeys to carry out the plan to take Thu across the border to China. In accordance with that plan, the two guides, who introduced themselves as Hoang Nhu Lai and Nguyen Duc Hoa, arrived to meet Thu. They took Xuan Lan Village in Hai Ninh District. At 0300 hours they gave Thu a potato, a basket, and a steel walking stick about a meter long. They helped Thu put his clothing in the basket, which he carried on his back and pretended to be a local resident going to work. When they neared the border they stopped and told Thu to wade across a flooded area hundreds of meters wide. Thu was told that that was a safe route, and that if he went astray he would step on a mine.

Thu hastily took off the watch and handed it to Lai, along with the paper which would serve as a sign which would be brought back to Thuy. After accepting the watch Lai imploringly asked Thu to give him the pair of white plastic sandals he was wearing, then told him, "You go ahead, I'll stay here and be lookout for you. Don't be afraid."

Thu waded to a dike which Lai told him was in Chinese territory. He had not yet recovered from his fear of being discovered and arrested by the Vietnamese public security forces, troops, and people, he saw several people wearing native costumes. They were people who had been deployed in advance by the Chinese secret police. They forced Thu to kneel and raise his hands, made some threats, then took him to a nearby house and asked Thu his name, age, and address, which matched what they had been told in advance. They immediately sent a message to the Chinese secret police at the Dong Hung post. There Say Ung, a Chinese secret police official, forced Thu to declare all he knew and

everything he had seen in Vietnam. He reminded Thu that he had to maintain secrecy in order to protect the people who had helped him flee to China, such as Ly Bat, Lai Hoa, Huy, and other people Thu knew. He added, "Go down to the refugee camp. If anyone asks you how you got here, tell them that you came with relatives. You absolutely must not reveal the name of the two people who were your guides, and the other people who helped you."

Only then did Thu know that his trip had been arranged and guided by the Chinese secret police.

In the Chinese Secret Police Camp

When Thu continued, "The Chinese secret police took me to the so-called Bent Hung 'refugee' camp (in China). When I arrived there were only about 50 Vietnamese. The camp was very crowded."

In 1975 and 1980, during the time when they were creating the "Chinese refugee" policy and encouraging Chinese in Vietnam to flee to China so that they could "liberate Vietnam" or "mistreating" Chinese, the Beijing reactionaries set up such camps to persuade Vietnamese to betray their homeland so that they could step up their many-sided sabotage activities against Vietnam. In setting up such camps the Beijing reactionaries intended to rally Vietnamese, whom they would persuade to cross over, and from them select people to serve as their lackeys and be trained as spies so that they could return to operate against Vietnam. Most of the Chinese who frequently visited the camps had worked in Vietnam many years in the past and knew many Vietnamese cadres and troops, as well as the customs and practices of the Vietnamese ethnic minority groups. They spoke Vietnamese fluently. Among them was Vuong, who was nominally head of the section responsible for receiving "Indochinese refugees" but was in fact a long-time Chinese intelligence agent. In the past, when there were normal relations between Vietnam and China, Vuong had known many Vietnamese, including mid-level and high-level cadres. Tri, a subordinate of Vuong, stated that he had worked for many years in the Chinese Embassy and knew many cadres who worked in the central and diplomatic organs.

In addition, there was Tra, an officer in the Chinese army who was once the commander of a Chinese unit that was sent to Vietnam to build roads and was stationed in the Ha Bac and Quang Ninh areas.

There was also Gay Ung, a Vietnamese of Chinese extraction, who in the past, thanks to the policy of the Party and the government of Vietnam, served in the armed public security forces and for many years was stationed in the Quang Ninh area and knew many armed forces cadres and ethnic minority people in Quang Ninh. Those Chinese agents researched, established contact with, affected psychologically, won over, and sent to China a number of Vietnamese. Thu's flight to China was also part of their plan.

The "refugee camp" was a detention center. The camp was surrounded by a wall and no one was free to leave it. It was always guarded by dozens of armed militiamen and many Chinese secret policemen. Thu, like many other Vietnamese there, witnessed frightening scenes and feared for his life. The people in the camp were crowded into small, overcrowded rooms. Many people

couldn't stand it and there were stabbings and fights. One person who climbed over the fence to the outside was shot and wounded by Chinese troops. Many months passed but no one was allowed to go to third countries. That calculated deception by the Beijing reactionaries angered the Vietnamese incarcerated in the camp. One day the camp was agitated because it was visited by a number of foreigners. They were introduced as Katolo [Vietnamese phonetics], a representative of the U.N. High Commission on Refugees, a person who was tall and slender, had sparse blond hair, and was about 40 years old. Accompanying him was another foreigner who was shorter and was introduced as a Frenchman, and two Chinese newspaper reporters. Katolo said that the Vietnamese who had left their homeland could do one of two things: return to Vietnam or request permission to work in the Chinese state farms. In either event, China was responsible for making arrangements. Everyone reasoned that Katolo's visit to the camp had been arranged by China and the U.S. to serve their nefarious objectives. Quach Thu and the others in the camp rushed to the gate and shouted when the Katolo delegation left. Katolo, sitting in his vehicle, replied, "That's the way it's going to be." Thu, like the others, couldn't sleep that night because he was worried about his wretched fate. Immediately after Katolo left the food and activities in the camp were reduced to the minimum to force everyone to choose one of the two courses of action. Discipline in the camp became tighter. The camp commander bound and jailed a number of people. Some people were taken away and were never heard from again. The situation in the camp became tense. At that point the Chinese announced that "Canada will accept Vietnamese refugees." Everyone filled out applications and the camp took photographs to paste on them. But a few days later it was reported that "The Canadian Government will not accept refugees on the continent, nor will any other country." Everyone was in a hopeless situation. Some people thought of returning to Vietnam, but it would not be easy to slip past the Chinese Guards. Thu and the others remained up all night writing letters to relatives in foreign countries and imploring their assistance so that they could soon escape from their beggarly, desperate situation.

A little later they received replies from the U.S., France, Japan, Canada, etc. Miss Nguyen Thi Kim Phuong received a letter from her elder sister. After she read the letter she couldn't hold back her tears. The letter included the following passage: "Dear sister, I have nothing except the clothing and the watch I was wearing when I left Vietnam. But I will sell it so that I can send you money. A black man intended to marry me but criticized me for being too old." Son, from Hai Phong, received a letter from a relative named Tin. In his letter Tin wrote, "Oh Son! I've been robbed of all sentiment, my family, and my homeland. I left to seek freedom and happiness, but what did I get? I made a big mistake. Did I find a modern, cultured life? It's entirely senseless."

The people living in the camp had to obtain money from the Chinese cadres, soldiers, and secret policemen and their lackeys. Thus there were also prostitutes in the camp. They used the only way they could to obtain money to feed themselves and their family. Of the Vietnamese women in the camp who had to "sell" themselves there was an especially pathetic case, that of Hang Nua, a pretty girl who was tricked into fleeing to China in 1980, when she was only 17 years old. Many Chinese reactionaries came to seduce her. Life in the camp made her desperate and she became a well-known prostitute.

The Chinese situation became more cruel. Nguyen Van T was taken away and wasn't seen again. Viet Ha, the wife of Cao Duc Tuong, from Hong Cai, died after receiving an injection from the camp medical aide.

In these hard-pressed circumstances, the Chinese secret police forced Thu to be their lackey and return to Vietnam to engage in espionage activities.

A Lesson in Vigilance

Quang Thu continued: "One day many Chinese vehicles -- where they came from wasn't clear -- entered and left the Dong Hung 'refugee' camp. The vehicles belonged to the Chinese secret police. Among them was Tri, who was nominally a cadre with the "Indochinese refugee" section. Tri, who had a slightly concave chin, was from Sichuan. He often bragged to Thu that he had worked at the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam and had been transferred back to China in 1978. Vuong, who was higher-ranking than Tri, usually travelled in a private vehicle and had servants. Accompanying Vuong and Tri were Linh, a secretary, Tha, a Lt. Col. in the Chinese army, and Say Ung, of the Dong Hung secret police camp.

Under the guidance of Vuong, those people recruited spies and lackeys and sent them back to Vietnam to operate. Tri's main responsibility was to win over and bribe people and to guide them in espionage methods so that when they returned to Vietnam they could sneak into the party and state organs under many simple, but secret, sophisticated, and cunning covers, such as serving as chauffeurs for the central organs, service personnel at hotels, or in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in order to find ways to penetrate deeply and rise to high positions, and create a solid cover for themselves before beginning their operations. Say Ung's main job was selecting people from all strata for espionage training so that they could return to Vietnam to operate in order to grasp the situation in the border areas. The mission of the spies sent by Say Ung was usually to take messages from him to people with whom they needed to contact in order to win them over using material goods to bribe the black-marketiers, and using them as lackeys to bribe and corrupt Vietnamese public security policemen and troops at the strong points. Lt. Col. Tha specialized in recruiting people for espionage training so that they could return to Vietnam and sneak into the armed forces. Thu noted that the people they recruited were taken to hotels to wait.

One night the camp commander quietly arrived, pressed lightly on Thu's arm and told him to come outside so that they could talk privately. As soon as they had stepped outside the camp commander said very solemnly and secretly, "You've received a message from the upper echelon. You must go right away. This is a border area, no excuse here for not making along explanation!" He allowed Thu only 5 minutes to go inside to get his clothing. He was not allowed to say anything to anyone. The camp commander accompanied Thu. When he arrived at the gate he saw a Beijing automobile that had just arrived. He recognized Tri sitting in the automobile. Thu got into the automobile, but before he could get down it sped away.

"What do you want to know about me?" asked Tri, "Think about it. Tonight we're going to Fangcheng, for this is the border!"

When the automobile reached Fangcheng Thu was taken to a rest house of the Chinese secret police. At that time, a man more than 60 years arrived from a nearby building. It was Vuong, head of the reception section. Vuong told Thu to go to bed. Early the next morning Tri brought Thu a suit of clothes and a new pair of Chinese shoes, and fed him breakfast.

After he finished eating a car arrived to take Thu to Nanning, where he stayed at the Mingyuan Hotel.

The next morning, Vuong arrived and said to Thu, "I want to take you on a visit to Beijing! Don't be concerned. Beijing is only half a day away by airplane. Then I want you to visit Canton!"

Tri brought along on the trip a large sum of money and told Thu to pretend that he was a Thai student who was visiting China. When he arrived at Beijing, Vuong, Tri, and Linh took Thu to a number of production bases, such as a factory producing canned goods for export.

Thu said what Vuong told him to say: "After the Gang of Four was overthrown I noted that there were very new developments in your country, especially since the new resolution. Your products are well-liked in Thailand." Those remarks were taperecorded.

Wherever he went, Thu said that he was a Thai. He played an important role in the drama of the Chinese reactionaries.

Seeing that Thu had passed his initial challenges, Vuong and Tri decided to use him in a more insidious plot.

After returning to Nanning, Tri took Thu dancing. There were all kinds of girls -- Chinese, Japanese, Hong Kong, and especially prostitutes they had gathered together.

One afternoon, Tri said to Thu, "Our testing is over. China will help you return safely to Vietnam. After you return to Vietnam you will study Russian and politics, and gain full understanding of the lines and policies of Vietnam. Then you will apply for a job. Vuong will tell you where to apply!"

That afternoon Vuong arrived. He instructed Thu how to be a spy.

Quach Thu continued his story: "The Chinese intelligence organ instructed me that when I returned to Vietnam I had to go to Ho Chi Minh City immediately by train or by bus, a segment at a time, to avoid being discovered by the Vietnamese public security police. When I arrived at Ho Chi Minh City I was to bribe some people to establish residence, then use that address to write letters to my friends and family in order to cover up for the time I spent in China. Then I was to return to Hanoi and make bribes to obtain permission to

return to my former place of residence, request permission to train to be a chauffeur, then apply to work at a central-level organ and seek all ways to marry a daughter of a mid-level or high-level cadre who worked at a central-level organ, in order to create a solid position for myself. They also told me that I would have to actively study politics and the Russian language, and find a way to join the Vietnam Communist Party and wait until there was an intermediate liaison link of the U.S. intelligence organ (CIA), and then begin operations and contact the Hoa Nam intelligence center so that I could be assigned new missions."

Tri also told him that China would monitor his assignments and arrange for people to help him, but that he would be primarily on his own.

Tri also told Thu that China had sent other Vietnamese back to Vietnam to carry out very simple tasks, such as delivering messages to contacts, agitating, and spreading rumors. Throughout the time they were in China some people were trained by the Chinese to draw pictures and compose numerous poems to attack the regime, ideas, and policies of Vietnam. After returning, some people were only requested to inform many people that China needed to buy the various kinds of rice and water buffalo and cattle hoofs, and that anyone with any to sell should take them to markets on the Chinese side of the border to sell. They were using such ordinary things they could sabotage Vietnam politically, economically, culturally, and with regard to social life. But unlike the others, Tri gave Thu 1,000 Vietnamese dong, 200 dollars, three gold rings, and a UNICA watch. Tri took one of the rings and replaced it with a diamond ring with a symbol of the Chinese intelligence agency, which Thu wore as a liaison sign for establishing contact with his cohorts.

Tri also told Thu that when he applied to work with a certain Vietnamese organ at the central level he had to note in the personal history section the code name and "organization" had given him. Then he took Thu to a private room in which there were many radio receivers and transmitters, as well as a copy of the novel "A Thousand and One Nights" and told Thu to read two short stories in the novel. As he read them he had to fully describe his inner feelings, and also how he portrayed the characters in the story. All of Thu's deeds and words were recorded for use when necessary. Then Tri played the roll of a Vietnamese public security policeman who was interrogating Thu, who was interrogated in answer as the Chinese had coached him. Tri also pretended to be a friend of Tri's who had come to visit him and ask questions. Thu was instructed how to respond. These rehearsals were repeated many times, so that Thu could read and memorize them. Tri also taught Thu how to travel by train and bus to Ho Chi Minh City and then go from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi, how to be evasive when he encountered public security policemen patrolling the roads, and how to request permission to register on the population rolls, apply for work, bribe cadres, and become friendly with people who could aid in his activities.

When the preparatory tasks were completed the Chinese intelligence organ took Thu to Hanoi. Accompanying him were Vuong, Tri, and Linh. Vuong gave Thu the ID card of someone who lived in Ho Chi Minh City and counterfeit Vietnamese papers. Next were identification papers of Ho Chi Minh City residents

who had fled abroad. Thu's photograph was affixed to one of the identification papers but the name on it was Nguyen Quoc Son.

Thou also brought out two maps, along with a sketch which was marked with the important locations, the economic, political, and national defense objectives in Vietnam. Attached to it were three photographs: one of eastern Quang Ninh, one of the town of Mong Cai, and one of the river that formed the Chinese border. Thu was shown on the sketch the route back to Vietnam. Tri took Thu to the border so that they could look things over. It was decided that Thu would leave when there was light rain, for the Chinese intelligence agents thought that the Vietnamese troops, public security police, and people were careless and would not discover Thu.

At 2300 hours the Chinese reactionaries took Thu to the bank of the river forming the China-Vietnam border. Thu, carrying his clothing in package, stood on the bank. Tri admonished him, "Don't be afraid!"

Tri took off his clothing and waded out into the river, and forced Thu to do the same. Tri led Thu across the river to a point about four meters from the Vietnamese bank and stopped. He said to Thu, "That's all. Swim the rest of the way to Vietnam!"

Thu swam across the river, turned toward the western bank, passed by a bridge, and dog paddled, trying to make a small target. He then swam along a rock jetty, with the intention of climbing up onto the bank and hiding in the nearby bushes and trees and waiting until morning so that he could easily mingle with local people going to work.

Informed by the people, the People's Public Security forces of Quang Ninh, coordinating closely with the regular troops and the local armed forces, quickly arrested the spy Quach Tan as soon as he set foot on Vietnamese soil, while he was seeking a hiding place. He was arrested along with the evidence, documents, and counterfeit papers, and the gold ring used as a secret sign by the Chinese reactionaries.

Quach Tan and his cohorts were punished according to law. That incident reminds our people to always be vigilant, resolutely oppose the many-sided war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in league with the U.S. imperialists, strengthen the education of youths with regard to thought and a wholesome way of life, and consolidate political security and social order and safety.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAILS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES PUBLISHED

Hanoi THANH DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Ngo Hai and Luu Vinh: "Some Economic Cases"]

[Text: From a number of economic cases that are being brought to trial or dealt with administratively, we have noted that many economic organs and units have many loopholes and deficiencies in their economic-social management.

First: they have failed to correctly fulfill their functions and the responsibilities assigned them, and have incorrectly carried out regulations and policies. Some widespread deficiencies and mistakes on the part of some economic units are failure to report to the Ministry to request instructions, working contrary to the current regulations and principles, and some bad elements have been able to take advantage and make profits because of lax management.

Due to failure to grasp the spirit and contents of the state's decisions regarding production and commerce, a number of enterprises specializing in the production of office supplies have also done business in wash cloths, soap, and ready-made clothing. A sugar enterprise in a certain province sold 30 tons of sugar to private merchants but sold none to the state commercial center, as directed by the Ministry. After selling the sugar it bought 1 million bottles of beer so that it could resell them at a profit, although it had not yet paid the people for their sugarcane.

A textile trade corporation X signed a contract with army unit H to purchase 18 tons of duck feathers. In order to pay unit H, the corporation some of its inventory exchange to a textile enterprise to purchase 34,500 meters of black satin cloth and 15,000 meters of printed cloth intended for export. The textile enterprise charged unit H 120 dong for the satin cloth, while the actual price of the cloth was 90, and charged it 70 dong per meter for the printed cloth, while its actual price was 55 dong. Unit H sold the cloth to a restaurant and a tailoring shop in province V at the price of 160 dong for the satin cloth and 80 dong per meter for the printed cloth. The two stores resold the cloth on the free market at the price of 180 dong a meter for the satin cloth and 86 dong per meter for the printed cloth. They were caught red-handed with 8,750 meters of cloth and 241,388 dong in cash.

cadres: they have failed to correctly implement the regulations, bylaws, and procedures in the management of materials, merchandise, and cash. They have failed to strictly observe regulations regarding inventory of materials, merchandise, and cash items, especially at times when there is a new policy regarding price changes. They have not closely managed the sealing and signing of documents and the issuance of valuable certificates. These are major deficiencies of which bad elements often take advantage to steal, or collude to obtain, materials and goods.

A doctor at the Dong An Hospital took advantage of such deficiencies to forge a receipt in order to sneak out 2,000 cans of milk over a period of 3 months and make a profit of 35,000 dong. At the industrial goods store in Dien Bai Village 2 cadres and personnel colluded to sell 31 different products -- including 2,014 meters of cloth, 3,480 wash cloths, 1,762 spools of thread, 3,444 packages of cigarettes, 2,044 packages of tea, etc. -- and earned a profit of 12,100 dong. During an inventory carried out in preparation for a price increase that gang (of 11 people) kept off the books, so that they could divide up among themselves, 100 packages of tea, 100 packages of cigarettes, 28 spools of thread, 28 meters of cloth, etc.

infringe: they have not yet closely managed the communications-transportation facilities on the roads, railroads, water routes, and air routes.

In many major violations of the law, there has been collusion between truck drivers and criminals, and in some instances there has been collusion between the transportation facility owners and the criminals to sneak state materials and goods to the outside.

Dang Ngoc Phuong used a state vehicle to transport contraband goods, including 1,100 kilograms of opium, 168 kilograms of saccharin, 30 kilograms of flint, 14 kilograms of salt, 3.9 meters of cloth of the various kinds, and 45 shirts. Le Van Dung, a driver for a transportation unit, transported contraband goods which included 1,216.6 kilograms of anise and 3,109 kilograms of medicinal roots valued at 320,000 dong. When arrested at the airport he attempted to bribe the public security police with 5,000 dong. The public security police arrested him, confiscated his goods and bribe money, and made a report.

cadres: attention has not yet been paid to the moral education of cadres and personnel, especially those who are entrusted with keeping the goods and money.

Many criminals have violated the law many times but some leadership cadres are not aware of that fact. There are many instances of gullibility and a lack of meticulous control, and there are even instances of obsequiousness, settling bribes of poor people, and creating opportunities for bad people to engage in thievery and corruption. For example, an export-import supply corporation had faith in a dishonest merchant and allowed him to collude with private individuals and form partnerships to make profits, to sign contracts in the name of the corporation to buy and sell goods at any price in order to make a profit. When they see that no one will inspect them, many cadres and personnel who transport grain, materials, and goods take some for themselves.

... cooperation in the financial sector, taxation, ... control, and ... which treated a ...
... for example, who ... to a certain product ...
... circulation-circulation ... its sale but another leader-
... In some cases the public security
... ... taxes from them and later when
... during ... their people but the cream of con-

... activities of dishonest merchants. In the ... blackmarketing, and illegal commerce, 25 ... 25 percent are ... Similarly, the people in the economic ... and ... in the production and commercial management ... distort the policies, and ... with dishonest ... of a municipality ... exchanging goods via dishonest ... one kilogram of nitrate bark, ... one kilogram of medicinal roots. Therefore, it ... purchased pharmaceutical ... one kilogram of ... to well on ... were won over by the ... of principle ... alloy ... of sulfur, 2 lbs. of sulfur, 4 lbs. of ... of other goods valued at nearly

..

1. Economic-social management at present. Our party and state are
concerned with building, supplementing, and perfecting, in order to
production, promote distribution and circulation, and gradually
improve the lives of the people.

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAILS OF CAY GUA DETENTION CAMP REVEALED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 5 Jan 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Hong: "A Great Harvest"]

[Excerpts] "Cay Gua! an area with dead soil!"

In Ho Chi Minh City that was what I heard about the Cay Gua saline soil area. When I arrived at Cay Gua the people pointed to a reform camp and said to me in an ominous voice, "Cay Gua is a dead-soil area. If you go there you'll see."

Cay Gua is a place where convicted felons are reformed. They are sent to that dead-soil Cay Gua area but no one dies. Indeed, they have contributed to reviving that infertile area.

Cay Gua is a remote area situated along National Route 4 between Bac Lieu and Ca Mau City. What I saw very much I blinked my eyes many times and stared at the sea of golden ripe rice in what had been a dead-soil area. Fifty or 60 years ago peasants had to abandon that saline-soil area to earn their living elsewhere.

The center of the Cay Gua area was 5 years ago was only a saltwater-flooded area more than half a meter below sea level. Mosquitos buzzed like whistles and there were many leeches. Now, on elevated lots rows of white row houses had sprung up which looked like an attractive colleges. From a distance the center of Cay Gua appeared to be an industrial complex, for the camp had many workshops and the high guard tower looked like a smokestack of a sea-going ship on which there was painted a beautiful national flag. When we drew near we could see that there was no name on the camp's main gate, only large steel letters jointed together to print the words "Protect the Security of the Homeland" against the blue dry-season sky. Around the center of the camp there were drainage ditches extending into the fields criss-crossed by "fishbone" canals, which facilitated the obtaining of water and brought in fresh water to wash the salinity from the Cay Gua soil.

The conquest of the Cay Gua area was extremely arduous. That saline-soil area had truly been a dead-soil area. Fruit trees and rice could not live because the soil was too saline. Nipa palms, the only trees that would grow, grew in large numbers over a 10,000-hectare area. At that time, more than 5 years

ago, 20 party members and HCMCYU members of the people's public security forces to build the reform camp. Comrade Tam Y, commander of the reform camp (now the deputy commander of the Minh Hai Province police forces) asked the people to give him seeds from truly strong coconut trees to plant in order to test the soil. The people gave him healthy coconut trees, but didn't forget to admonish him that "The people have abandoned Cay Gua! The Cay Gua area was abandoned by the people more than 50 years ago. You won't last long there!"

"The people's public security forces are needed there because it is so difficult," he replied, "We will stay there!"

Season after season the green rice grew. Flowers blossomed on the saline soil.

After 3 years of undergoing reform at the Cay Gua camp the inmates, working under the wise, skilled organization and command of the camp's board of directors, contributed to building a truly magnificent enterprise and transformed the infertile, saline area into a rich, fertile area. Now, on a plot of land nearly eight hectares in extent, there are houses built of baked brick and with metal or fibrocement panel roofs. Surrounding the housing area is a band of more than 3-year-old coconut trees which are green and pleasing to the eye. Between the rows of houses there are flower beds and fish ponds. In the Cay Gua camp flowers -- chrysanthemums, purple violets, sunflowers, marigolds, nederroses, pansies, daisies, red jasmine, flamboyants, and even apricot trees -- blossom the year around.

Outside the camp there are the vast rice fields of the 1982 harvest season. The golden ripe rice strained one's eyes. I asked comrade Ba Hieu, who had been director of the camp for several years, "How many tons of rice did the camp harvest last year?" He calmly replied, "More than 1,000 tons. We put aside a sufficient amount for the inmates, but turned over most of it to the province." "How many tons of paddy do you expect to harvest during the 1982 harvest?" I asked. "About 1,500 tons," he replied, "That is an estimate. The harvest could be even larger. The rice is very good this year. Each hectare could yield between 2.5 and 3 ton of paddy."

After they entered the camp, people who did not know how to work were assisted and took vocational training so that when they were released (they will be released after a period of reform labor at the camp could be released early if they voluntarily enlighten themselves and work hard) everyone will have two principal occupations: farming and a handicraft such as tailoring, bamboo weaving, rush mat weaving, making bricks and tiles, etc.

Between harvests, the inmates produce products beneficial for society. Along the bank of a large canal were rows of brick kilns which produce nearly 1.5 million bricks every year. Carpentry, mat-weaving, tailoring, and other workshops not only make beds, chests, and furniture, and weave mats, for the camp but also supply some goods to Minh Hai Province. A rice mill with a capacity of eight tons per hour not only mill rice for the camp but also mill rice for the people in the nearby villages. There are also "Uncle Ho fish ponds" which supply carp weighing about two kilos each for consumption by the inmates. There is also no lack of pork. Flocks of ducks lay as many as 700 or 800 eggs every

night. The camp sells boiled duck eggs to the inmates at the low price of one dong (the price at the end of 1982). There are also sufficient quantities of greens, as well as all kinds of cabbage, bindweed, mint, tomatoes, eggplant, etc. The inmates' living standards are maintained. When inmates are ill they can be treated at the camp's clinic. The clinic has doctors who provide medical care and the camp's native medicine garden grows hundreds of kinds of medicinal plants to treat ordinary illnesses. Some of the cadres and people in the Cay Gua area also come there for treatment and many of them have recovered and quickly returned to the fields.

I asked comrade Ba Hieu, "That is the situation. Is there anything special regarding their spiritual life?"

Brother Ba smiled and replied very earnestly, "We have set up a library for the inmates, as well as a wired broadcasting system. Every day the inmates can listen to news and music from Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Minh Hai.

I said, "I've heard that the inmates' cultural-drama team organized by the camp is also very accomplished."

"That's right. That culture-drama team is made up of 45 inmates who are willing to reform themselves and have made much progress. They have used their singing to serve the other men and women who are inmates in the camp. Folk opera is included in their repertoire. In addition to movies, all the inmates are crazy about folk opera. There are folk opera performances and movies every month in the camp."

I tentatively enquired about a "unique" story: "I hear that the camp has also organized a special building for inmates who are willing to work and reform themselves." "That's right!" replied Ba Hieu, "Inmates who reform themselves, are willing to work, and work skilfully receive a very special reward: they can spend a whole day and night with their wife or husband on visitation days. Every month we do our utmost to allow families of inmates to visit them as many as four days a month."

I continued my questioning, "How many inmates does your camp normally release every year?"

"Every year we release nearly 1,000 inmates. They are people who have reformed and are willing to work, and who are normally released a little before the time stipulated by law. Many people who have been allowed to reunite with their families have written letters to the cadres and enlisted men in the camp, and some have volunteered to remain in the camp to work.

Now the public security forces of Minh Hai have by transforming the infertile, saline Cay Gua area also transformed people -- the inmates. After several years this infertile area has truly been reborn and now produces rice and fruit. Inmates who have reformed have gradually been released and have been able to live free lives so that they could work to build the country. After only a few years a miracle has occurred in Cay Gua: birds have returned there to build nests and await the harvest. Flocks of swallows are flying in the sky above Cay Gua during the harvesting of the golden ripe rice.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL EMIGRATION ORGANIZERS, SPIES FOR PRC PUNISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Feb 83 p 4

[Text] On 1 February, the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Court sat in Hon Gai City to try in the first instance eight culprits named Quach Thu, 25, a student of Grade 2 of the Vietnam Drama Theater; Luong Van Thuy, 37, a trader in Hanoi; Nguyen Van Tam alias Ly Bat, 47, a noodle seller, and his wife Luong Thi Bich Nga, 44, a trader in Tien Yen; Luong Ngoc Khoa, 37, an employee of the Material Supply Corporation in Quang Ninh; Tran Dinh Khai, 31, member of a handicrafts cooperative in Hon Gai; Hoang Nhu Lai alias Khiem, 29, a worker at Construction Corporation No 3 in Quang Ninh; and Nguyen Duc Hoa, 25, a farmer in Hai Ninh. All the culprits including Quach Thu were guilty of acting as intermediaries and organizing, concealing and helping people to flee the country. In particular, Quach Thu was also guilty of spying for the benefit of the Chinese reactionaries.

After examining the nature and degree of the crimes and the attitude of each culprit, the Judging Council of the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Quach Thu, 10 years in prison on charge of acting as a spy for China.

--Luong Van Thuy, 5 years in prison on charge of acting as a go-between in many cases of illegal emigration.

--Hoang Nhu Lai, 4 years in prison.

--Nguyen Duc Hoa, 4 years in prison.

--Luong Ngoc Khoa, 3 years in prison.

--Nguyen Van Tam alias Ly Bat, 3 years in prison.

--Tran Dinh Khai, 2 years in prison.

--Luong Thi Bich Nga, 12 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LIFE SENTENCE FOR STEALING POWER LINES

BK271510 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 4

[Text] High-voltage and telephone wires in the section between Hoc Mon and Cu Chi Districts of Ho Chi Minh City have repeatedly been cut down and stolen. In some places, high-voltage and telephone wires have been cut down again within a day of being replaced. This theft--an act of sabotage--not only causes losses of our economy and social life but also obstruct tasks related to our national defense and security. The assault youth forces in Binh Thanh Precinct have on three occasions caught red-handed those involved in the theft of power and telephone wires.

To mete out severe punishment against those who seek to destroy socialist property, since 19 December 1982, the Ho Chi Minh City court has brought to trial 11 persons on charges of deliberately destroying high-voltage and telephone wires, and sentenced five of them to life imprisonment.

A hearing was opened in Cu Chi Precinct on 19 December 1982 to try Phan Van Tuoi and Phan Long Van--both natives of Tu Duc--who had twice stolen hundreds of meters of high-voltage wires in the section between Ben Nhuong and the Pham Van Coi State Farm. In Hoc Mon, the court has also tried Nguyen Van Bach and his accomplices--Huynh Van Lam, Nguyen Thanh Liem, Nguyen Van Hung and Nguyen Van Tiet--on charges of stealing a total of more than 4,000 meters of telephone wire on several occasions in Thuan Kieu Hamlet on Tan Thoi Nhat Village. At a court session on 14 January, Nguyen Van Hai confessed to having stolen power wires at a place near the An Phu State Farm. On 18 January, Pham Tan Xa testified that he had cut down and stolen telephone wires for use in fishing.

As a result of their debauched lifestyle, these criminals have allowed themselves to indulge in a serious crime--theft of state property. Along with opening hearings to appropriately try and punish the offenders, those precincts and districts with power and telephone networks have launched an all-people movement to safeguard state property. All assault youth forces in Binh Thanh Precinct and all forces of civilian guards in a number of wards and villages of Tan Binh, Binh Chanh, Nah Be and Thu Duc Precincts have actively participated in safeguarding power and telephone lines. Meanwhile, thanks to regular inspections of all open-air markets, youths in various economic police units of the 5th, the 1st and Binh Thanh Precincts have been able to detect and recover tons of power and telephone wires of various types for the state.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GAMBLING SAID RAMPANT IN SON LA DISTRICT

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 5 Jan 83 p 11

[Article by Kieu Lien Son: "Red and Black"]

[Excerpts] Unexpected Developments

Thuan Chau is a remote district in Son La Province in which there live many ethnic minority people who earn their living by forestry and agriculture. The district, which connects with Lai Chau via Pha Din Pass, has for many years been famous as an area with a rich, wholesome cultural-spiritual life. But recently there has suddenly sprung up in Thuan Chau the evil of gambling, which has spread very rapidly to the villages in the district.

What caused Thuan Chau's way of life to undergo such a change?

When one seeks the roots of that evil one notes that the high point of the gambling was 1981 and the first part of 1982. During that period the number of trucks of the interprovincial cargo truck enterprise, truck enterprise No 2, etc., passing through the district increased. Many of the people abandoned their fields and became reddlers. Merchants and hustlers came up from the lowlands. Blackmarketing increased. A number of short-sighted people became infected with the evil habits of those merchants, such as liking to carouse and party, shirking labor, wanting to get rich quick -- even by illegal means -- looking down on honest workers, etc. Therefore, the gambling games became more varied and sophisticated and attracted more and more people.

Lo Van Dan, a 26-year-old member of the Thai ethnic group in Pha Phat cooperative, Muong E Village, lost in gambling and had to sell two water buffaloes, a horse, a Japanese transistor radio, and five hogs. In 1980 he earned 150 workpoints but in 1981 he earned only 100 workpoints. He could not afford to repair his decrepit house and had to move his family into a warehouse owned by the cooperative. Quang Van Luong, 30 years old, a bookkeeper with the Ve Cai cooperative, also lost at gambling and had to sell a Japanese transistor radio, a watch, a water buffalo, a horse, and a sewing machine, and lost 900 dong in cash. In all of 1981 he earned only 150 workpoints, which were subsidy workpoints.

Mr. Lo Van Buon, of Tong Lenn Village, a long-time employee of the district's War Invalids-Social Welfare Bureau, lost in gambling and had to return home to sell his cattle. His wife and children refused and reported the affair to the local authorities and asked them to intervene. Lo Van Buon not only did not realize his error but beat his wife until she was crippled. His office was forced to dismiss him.

The gamblers, who are even more blind than mayflies, soon became increasingly involved in other crimes. Lo Van T., a single youth who was the son of a village party committee secretary, lost at gambling and stole money from his family so that he could continue to gamble. Ultimately, T stole ducks from the cooperative and was fined 150 dong.

A Dangerous Path

At the Pha Phat cooperative Quang Van Bich, 28 years old, gambled three times, lost every time, and had to return home to sell three hogs. Finally, not knowing where to turn he recklessly crossed the border twice to engage in smuggling and was arrested.

A study carried out in 14 villages in Thuan Chau District showed that of 1,431 professional gamblers 328 had committed the crime of illegally crossing the border. Two-thirds of those people were addicted to alcohol, opium, and depravity, and nearly all had prior convictions.

When one looks at Chieng Ve Village one sees that even more clearly. Chieng Ve Village is the village with the most serious case of gambling and also the village with the most people abandoning their fields and engaging in black marketing. The number of youths failing to fulfill their military obligation is also higher than in the other villages. Such social evils as funeral ceremonies, demands for much dowry, thievery, etc., occur there. The sorcerers and priests are able to flourish and ply their trades, and along with other degenerate con men who become sorcerers and priests, affect the spiritual lives of backward people.

Lo Van Thu, 30 years old, from Chieng Sinh Village, was a cultural cadre and head of the village culture-drama team. Because of gambling, and then improper male-female relationships, he was not allowed to work in the village. He became superstitious and became a new sorcerer. Recently, when gambling he was arrested by the local militia but threatened them, "You shouldn't arrest me! If you arrest me I'll either burn the house down or put a death spell on you. Which do you choose?" In the end he was arrested and is still in jail with his "spells" Everyone was safe and sound.

All of these evils have directly threatened the life and normal activities of the workers and have eroded their confidence in and love for the regime. The people must severely condemn them and the relevant sectors and echelons must apply positive, stern measures.

END

REF: 22/127

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMMENDATIONS AWARDED FOR TROOPS RECRUITMENT

BK261411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] On 10 February, the SRV Council of State issued Decision No 276/KT/HDNN-7 commending cadres and people of 198 villages, subwards, towns and state farms for their outstanding achievements in troop recruitment since 1965 which contributed positively to the task of national defense.

The 39 villages and one subward which have been awarded the military service order, third class, are Yen Nhuan, (Ra Gian), Cho Don District, Phuc Chu, Dinh Hao District, Bac Thai Province; Quoc Phong and Hong Dai, Quang Ha District, Duoc Long and Be Chieu, Hoa An District, Cao Bang Province; (Mo Luong), Tan Lac District, Ha Son Binh Province; Vinh Phong and Co An, Vinh Bao District, Chan Chau and Van Phong, Cat Hai District, Haiphong Municipality; Nghi Huong, Nghi Loc District, Xuan Lan, Nghi Xuan District, Kim Loc, Can Loc District, Son Binh, Huong Son District, Hoa Thanh, Yen Thanh District, Dien Minh, Dien Chau District, Son Long, Huong Son District, Cam Binh, Cam Xuyen District, Dien Binh, Dien Chau District, Thach Binh, Thach Ha District, Tam Hop, Nghi Loc District, Quynh Doi, Quynh Luu District, Nghe Tinh Province; Vinh Thinh, Ben Hai District, Quang Thanh, Quang Thuy and Ngu Hoa, Quang Trach District, (Cu Nam) and My Trach, Bo Trach District, Hai Thuong, Trieu Hai District, Hong Quang, Hong Bac, Hong Thuong and Huong Nguyen, A Luoi District, Van Ninh, Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Dong Anh, Dong Son District, Thieu Yen District, Thanh Hoa Province; and Subward No 3, Dong Ha City, Binh Tri Thie Province.

Sixty-six villages and two state farms have been awarded the military exploit order, first class. Fifty-two villages, one subward and two towns have been awarded the military exploit order, second class. Thirty villages and five subwards have been awarded the military exploit order, third class.

CSO: 4209/253

BRIEFS

SECURITY PLATOONS FORMED--In 1982 seven grassroots national defense security platoons in Thai Binh City were formed, trained and assigned tasks which they performed effectively. Various security platoons have formulated and implemented projects to maintain order and security. They have consistently carried out patrol and guard work. This self-defense force has closely coordinated with the subward public security teams and relied on their effective support to maintain satisfactory security. In 1982 these grassroots security platoons in Thai Binh City developed and completed 67 percent of the tasks designed for the year. They collected and saved large amounts of materials, goods and property of the state, collectives and the people valued at more than 153 million dong. In 1983, these security platoons in Thai Binh City will continue to improve the quality of their members and their organization in order to advance the city's movement a step further. [Text] [BK261007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 24 Feb 83]

CSO: 4209/253

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND FINANCE

MONEY, GOODS FROM OVERSEAS DISCUSSED

BK031439 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by Nguyen Xuan]

[Text] The Party Central Committee Overseas Vietnamese Department recently made a study of the views provided by representatives of various associations of Vietnamese residents in some foreign countries concerning the sending of money and goods by overseas Vietnamese to their relatives at home. It is the common aspiration of our compatriots abroad to send money and goods to their relatives in the country and, at the same time, to see to it that their money and goods can be forwarded to the recipients quickly with the simplest procedure by the organs concerned. These compatriots consider that it is more advantageous to send money to their relatives (because postage fees for goods are costly). However, they wish that our state bank would offer a reasonable exchange rate so the recipients would not have to use coupons for the purchase of goods at special prices. Besides money, our overseas compatriots would, from time to time, prefer to send a small quantity of consumer goods as gifts to their relatives.

In recent years, various postal, banking and airline agencies have expanded their services to support the transfer of money and goods from Vietnamese abroad to their relatives in the homeland.

Recently, the Council of Ministers established a more specific policy concerning this matter. The spirit of the policy is:

1. Every Vietnamese is allowed to send money and goods from abroad.

Many Vietnamese have, for one reason or another, left their homeland to re-settle in countries outside the socialist system. However, they always take interest in their relatives at home and want to send money and goods to help them. This is considered their legitimate aspiration and deserves our assistance. Therefore, the policy stipulates that every family is allowed to receive money and goods from its relatives abroad except for those whose members are being prosecuted or have been convicted on charges of counterrevolutionary activities or speculation, smuggling and other serious crimes such as murder and seizure of transport facilities for illegal departure from the country.

2. Encourage these families to use the money and goods sent from their relatives to set up production establishments to create additional jobs for themselves so they can lead an independent, honest and stable life and their relatives abroad can be at ease.

The policy stipulates that the families concerned can withdraw a sum of money--as large as they need--from the total amount sent by their relatives to join capital with the state in a business or in establishing a cooperative. The goods sent home, if used by them as production materials to earn a living, would be exempted from taxation. They could sell these goods, if they wanted, only to those state-operated organs which have been designated by the state (in order to prevent the use of this privilege for personal gain and not for production purposes).

3. Assist the families concerned in using the goods sent by their relatives abroad to maintain a normal standard of living but not to lead a luxurious lifestyle which is not suitable with our present social conditions, or to keep them for resale or speculation to seek profits.

The policy stipulates that the families concerned can withdraw, within a limit, the money sent by the relatives to cover expenses involved in their daily life. This limit, however, is appropriately and generously set. If the money is not fully spent within 3 months, they can leave it in the bank and its interest will be computed in accordance with the current rate of exchange. This will enable the depositors to be at ease.

The families concerned should use the money sent from their relatives abroad to buy chiefly domestic goods for consumption. A person residing in a foreign country can send home a quantity of consumer goods--which are scarce in the country--for the whole family three times a year. A certain value of these goods is exempted from taxation. However, taxes must be paid for those exceeding that value. The import of luxurious items is prohibited or subject to heavy taxes, if permitted, while the import of essential commodities enjoys a low rate of taxation.

5. The use of money and goods sent from abroad as a means to engage in speculation and disrupt the market and social order and security is strictly prohibited.

The state has established a list of prohibited imported goods and adopted various measures for the control of money and goods sent from abroad. This is necessary in distinguishing between the sending of money and goods to help relatives--to which assistance should be given--and the supply of money and goods to bad persons for use as a means to engage in illegal activities, which should be prevented.

The control of money and goods sent from abroad is an essential task. However, the measures necessary for this task have been carefully considered to ensure that the money and goods can reach their recipients with simple procedures and without inconvenience and any manifestation of negativism.

Families having the desire to receive money and goods from their relatives in those countries outside the socialist system can feel free to submit their application for permission to the people's committees in their provinces or cities. To avoid applying for permission every time, they can apply for a permanent permit or a permit which is valid for years. They can also apply for a receipt book, with which they could receive the money and goods upon their arrival from abroad without having to go through any procedure at any place.

This book can be used by all members of a family. If the money and goods are sent to a person whose name is listed in the book, that person can just take the book to the organ concerned to receive the money and goods. A person can also receive the money and goods on behalf of his family. The amount of money and quantity of goods received by this person would be recorded into the book to prove the honesty of his family.

The sending of money and payment by cash at an appropriate exchange rate is also a method of simplifying procedures.

The bank is making a study to reorganize its system and service so that money from overseas Vietnamese can be transferred to their relatives quickly.

Delivery counters at various postal and airline organs have also been rearranged to ensure better service.

CSO: 4209/252

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INDRA, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

LD022236 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 2 Mar 83

[Text] [No dateline as received] Hanoi (CETKA correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by Alois Indra, its chairman and presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, was received by Truong Chinh, Vietnamese head of state and Communist Party politburo member here today.

The two representatives discussed international issues, especially the situation in Europe and Southeast Asia and questions of further development of bilateral cooperation.

The Vietnamese representative was pleased by the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation and stressed the important contribution to fraternal relations between the two countries.

Alois Indra expressed satisfaction over the permanent development of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

The two representatives stressed that the new period of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations was opened by the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries, signed during a visit to Vietnam in February 1980 of Czechoslovak party and state delegation, headed by Gustav Husak. They also expressed the firm conviction that these relations will be developed in all spheres.

CSO: 4200/386

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT UNIVERSITY SEMINAR

BK260955 Hong Kong AFP in English 0847 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 26 Feb (AFB)--Vietnam is now in a position to withdraw some of its troops from Kampuchea because troops of the Heng Samrin regime are now better-trained, a Vietnamese official said here today.

Prior to the middle of last year, rumours of a withdrawal had caused panic among the regime's supporters, said Pham Binh, the director of the Institute of International Studies in Hanoi.

He said this in response to a question after he presented a paper on relations between the Indochinese states (Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos) and ASEAN countries at the seminar on "Politics in Southeast Asia in the 30's," organised by the National University's Political Science Students Association.

The Vietnamese official also said that the Indochinese countries are prepared to discuss the agenda and participants of an international conference to solve ASEAN-Indochina problems.

But he reiterated Vietnam's stand that the question of rulership in Kampuchea was an internal matter.

Mr Binh said Kampuchea had asked Vietnamese troops there to stay "so they can have time to build up their own forces."

"Before that, when there were rumours of a withdrawal there was panic among the Kampuchean people as they were worried that Pol Pot might come back," Mr Binh said.

"Now we can withdraw and say it in public. Before that we could not," he added, indicating that troops of the Heng Samrin regime were not ready to take over some of the Vietnamese forces' duties at that time.

Mr. Binh also gave a round about answer when asked what concrete evidence there was that Vietnamese troops had actually been withdrawn and not just rotated.

"I myself cannot give you a figure. But I can give you an image. Previously the Western press and other media said our troops in Kampuchea numbered 200,000. Now sometimes they say 200,000 but sometimes they say 130,000 or even 150,000," he said.

In his paper, Mr Binh reiterated that Vietnam was ready to meet with the Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--to discuss and agree on problems related to the holding of a conference on Southeast Asian peace and security.

Vietnam has said previously that the conference should involve the members of Indochina and Southeast Asia only, with countries like the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France, Britain and India as observers.

But Mr Binh did not indicate in his paper that the other countries would have observer status. It is not known if this was a deliberate omission representing a change of stance.

He also said that Vietnam "thinks that the 1971 Kuala Lumpur declaration on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality can be the basis for discussion" on the neutralisation of all of Southeast Asia, not just Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/386

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI ON NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK040306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] On 3 March, foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries began a 2-day preparatory conference in New Delhi prior to the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, attended this ministerial conference.

The conference was opened at 1045, New Delhi time. Cuban minister of foreign relations, Isidoro Malmierca, officially handed the presiding gavel to Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

In his inaugural speech, the Indian minister of external affairs stressed that the primary task of the nonaligned movement is to maintain and strengthen the unanimity of views and unity among the nonaligned countries. The New Delhi conference is taking place at a time when international relations are in a complex stage and when the question of eliminating the danger of war and consolidating international peace and security has assumed the utmost urgency. As developing countries, the nonaligned nations are conscious of the need to restructure international economic relations on a more equitable and just basis. The difference of views on some matters between the member countries of the movement is natural because the nonaligned movement is a democratic and multifaceted movement.

The Indian minister of external affairs expressed the belief that the conference will discuss the issues raised without acrimony and in a spirit of accommodation and of achieving unanimity of views in accordance with the movement's tradition.

The conference approved a nine-point agenda which includes, among other things, the debate over the right to Kampuchea representation in the nonaligned movement.

The conference approved a list of 27 members of the conference's steering committee, with India as chairman and with 22 vice chairmen divided among countries from different regions, including Vietnam. There are a rapporteur, a chairman of the political commission and a chairman of the economic commission. Cuba, former chairman of the movement, was automatically appointed to the steering

committee. Delegates from Sao Tome and Principe, Pakistan, Malta and Belize represent Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

The Palestinian Liberation Organization, representing the National Liberation Movements, took the floor, hailing Cuba's contributions during the period of its chairmanship of the movement and expressing the conviction that the fact that Prime Minister Gandhi has become the new chairman of the movement will lead to further consolidating it.

Foreign ministers will hold separate meetings in between the plenary conference. The political and economic commissions also began their meetings on 3 March.

CSO: 4209/253

BRIEFS

NONALIGNED SUMMIT OFFICIALS MEETING--The conference of high-ranking officials consisting of ambassadors and specialists of the nonaligned countries was opened at the Science Palace in New Delhi, India on Tuesday. Eighty-eight delegations among 99 nonaligned member countries attended this conference in preparation for the Foreign Ministerial Conference to be held from 3-5 March and the Seventh Nonaligned Summit from 7-11 March. The conference discussed the agenda and the working plan of the Foreign Ministerial Conference, the establishment of the political and economic committee and a component of the news coordinating bureau, and studied a report of the coordinating bureau to be submitted to the Foreign Ministerial Conference. The conference also considered the admission of the new members and the participation of countries as observers and invited guests. [Text] [BK021105 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Mar 83]

REPORT ON VIENTIANE SUMMIT--The Vietnamese ambassador to Indonesia on Thursday held a press conference in Jakarta to introduce the results of the Vientiane Summit Conference. Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang underlined the good will of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments as expounded in the statement on Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. On Kampuchea's representation at the nonaligned summit, the Vietnamese ambassador said Vietnam resolutely opposes any attempt to bring Sihanouk, representative of the Pol Pot clique, to the summit. [Text] [BK281242 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 83]

INDOCHINA SUMMIT EXPLAINED--On 23 February, SRV Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh and LPDR Charge D'affaires Ad Interim to China (Chaleun Valinthesak) held a joint press conference at the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing to announce the result of the three Indochinese countries' summit. Attending the function were large numbers of foreign newsmen, representing many news agencies and major newspapers of many countries and press attaches of various foreign embassies. Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh announced the basic contents and spirit of the two statements of the three Indochinese countries' summit. Afterward the ambassador answered several questions put by the newsmen. [Text] [BK251420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 83]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE REVIEWS WORK OF CONTROL SECTOR

BK271154 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Control Commission recently held a control sector conference to review its work in 1982 and to discuss its guidelines and tasks for 1983.

The conference conducted a far-reaching review of the control work performed in accordance with the control sector's tasks of supporting the party's political work and party building activities. In 1982, the control sector's most prominent efforts were its work in support of the Fifth VCP Congress, the political drive to review the issuance of party membership cards, the second-phase party organization congresses at various levels, and so forth.

The conference discussed and unanimously agreed on the following guidelines and tasks of the control sector for 1983: Closely follow and satisfactorily support the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the party statutes, and resolutions of the various VCP Central Committee plenums, especially that of the third plenum and other resolutions and directives of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretariat; step up control work in all fields, satisfactorily perform control functions and duties at each echelon and, at the same time, work together with other sectors concerned to assist various party committee echelons in stepping up the exercise of their leadership under supervision. The control sector must attach importance to the following tasks: continually promoting the party's control work in a planned and effective manner, especially in the basic party organizations and among party members; supporting the leadership and organization of the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks for 1983-1985, especially the 1983 plan and the tasks of maintaining security and ensuring national defense; and supporting the task of building pure and strong party organizations at the district level. The control sector must also regulate the activities of the Control Committees at all echelons as stipulated by party statutes. On this basis, it must satisfactorily implement these guidelines and tasks, the VCP Central Committee Control Commission and the Control Committees at all other levels must concentrate their efforts on fulfilling the following obligations:

--To study, fully understand and seriously implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress and the VCP Central Committee's Third Plenum; adopt policies

and measures to translate these documents into the control sector's guidelines and tasks; and formulate concrete programs and plans to execute these guidelines and tasks and to constantly guide and supervise their election.

--To closely coordinate with other branches and sectors concerned, actively assist party committee echelons in enhancing control work according to set programs and plans, and control the implementation of various resolutions and policies so as to promote positive factors and curb negative manifestations in the party.

--To improve and strictly guide control work in dealing with violations of party statutes and discipline and state law by party members.

--To improve the quality of settling letters of denunciation and complaints.

--To improve the study of ways and means to enable party committee echelons to apply disciplinary measures and to help Control Committees satisfactorily exercise their power to take disciplinary action as stipulated by party statutes and regulation No 10 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat.

--To enhance the party's financial control work.

--To strengthen the control sector's organizations, improve its work system and train its cadres.

CSO: 4209/252

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL CONGRESSES HELD IN LAM DONG, BAC THAI

BK011616 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0400 GMT on 24 February and at 2300 GMT on 26 February carries reports on the congresses held by the Dalat City Party Organization and the Bac Thai Provincial Party Organization, respectively.

At the 0400 GMT on 24 February Hanoi Domestic Service carries a 1.5-minute report on the Third Congress of Delegates held recently by the party organization of Dalat City, Lam Dong Province.

The announcer says that the congress pointed out that "in the years ahead, Dalat City will pay special attention to building material and technical bases in order to gradually improve the cultural life of its cadres and people and turn itself into a center of the country's tourism, culture and science." The announcer adds: "Dalat City will also try to actively consolidate all cooperatives and production collectives specializing in vegetable cultivation and overcome difficulties concerning raw and other materials and fertilizer of various kinds in order to maintain its annual vegetable output at 30,000-35,000 tons. Apart from consolidating and expanding its vegetable area, Dalat City is also paying attention to the development of its potential--small industrial and handicraft production--and the expansion of various production establishments to ensure additional sources of export items. It is striving to bring the value of gross output of small industrial and handicraft products to 55 million dong in 1983, with export goods accounting for 35 percent."

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 26 February carries a 2-minute report saying that the Bac Thai Provincial Party Organization held its second-phase Fourth Congress 21-25 February with the participation of Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Lt Gen Dam Quang Trung, member of the Party Central Committee and commander of the 1st Military Region.

The announcer says that, addressing the congress on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, Comrade Hoang Tung commended the people and cadres of Bac Thai Province for their active efforts in productive labor and national defense, thus contributing to the successful implementation of all the tasks laid down by the party.

The announcer adds that after stressing the need for Bac Thai Province to carry out grain production even more satisfactorily, Comrade Hoang Tung said: "As a province with resources--including coal mines--with the largest steel and cast-iron industrial complex in the country and sufficient technical cadres and well-trained workers, Bac Thai should exploit every available favorable condition to organize its industrial production in a more satisfactory manner so as to produce more goods to support agriculture, production and the people's livelihood."

CSO: 4209/253

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH VISITS HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

BK261027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, recently visited the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric plant construction site. He was accompanied by Comrade Do Muoi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vu Mao, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and Nguyen Trong Tho, chairman of the Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Committee.

Chairman Truong Chinh and his entourage were given a warm welcome at the construction site's operations center by Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and minister of building; (Nguyen Dinh Tranh), vice minister of power; many comrades of the construction site's leadership organ, and numerous representatives of workers, soldiers and people of various nationalities in Hoa Binh City.

Comrade (Bogochenko), chief engineer, and many other Soviet experts enthusiastically joined with their Vietnamese comrades in welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh to the construction site.

Comrade (Ngoc Xuan Loc), director general of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric plant building corporation, briefed Chairman Truong Chinh on the efforts of cadres, workers and soldiers at the construction site who, with the wholehearted assistance given them by the Soviet experts, have scored many achievements in building the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric project, the climax of which was the recent successful and timely completion of the first phase of the damming of the Da River.

The leading cadres of the construction site and the Soviet comrade chief engineer took Chairman Truong Chinh on a tour of the damming site of the Da River. Chairman Truong Chinh was very pleased at the many achievements gained so far in building this project and at the maturity of our cadres and workers in dealing with various technical-managerial problems arising from the work.

After examining a number of main work links, Chairman Truong Chinh paused to read a letter written by the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project construction

workers to future generations. He then visited a mechanized vehicle repair shop, a prefabricated concrete slab factory, a day care center operated by a public utility project building corporation, and the family of Comrade (Phan Dinh Thuy), a worker who was regrouped to the north from southern Vietnam, who took part in the building of the Thap Ba hydroelectric plant and who is now enthusiastically working on the Hoa Binh project site.

Everywhere he went, Chairman Truong Chinh paused to solicitously inquire about the health of cadres and workers. He wished them happiness and progress in the new year and urged them to make their due contributions to the building of the project.

The chairman of the Council of State also visited the Soviet expert team at the project site. The comrade chief engineer, together with a large number of other Soviet experts and children, gave the chairman a warm welcome and invited him to visit the residential area for the Soviet experts and a school for Soviet children.

Chairman Truong Chinh attended a welcome meeting attended by more than 500 representatives of cadres, workers, soldiers, Soviet experts and people of various nationalities in Hoa Binh City.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Truong Chinh, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, heartily praised the many great efforts and encouraging achievements of the collective of cadres, workers, soldiers, and Soviet experts and of various sectors and localities in ensuring the pace of the construction of the project.

The comrade chairman availed himself of the opportunity to express the sincere and profound gratitude of the entire party and people of Vietnam to the CPSU Central Committee led by esteemed Comrade Andropov and to the fraternal government and people of the Soviet Union for their wholehearted assistance in the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project.

Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out the tasks to be carried out by the project construction workers during the period ahead which consist of clearing all the work load under this year's flash flood control plan and ensuring the pace of work implementation so that the first machinery can be put into operation by 1987 as scheduled.

The chairman urged the Council of Ministers and all related sectors, mass organizations and localities to satisfactorily fulfill their responsibilities toward the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project.

He hoped that the project workers would successfully fulfill the 1983 plan and satisfactorily prepare next year's plan, and that the project site would always remain an exemplary progressive unit worthy of the title of communist youth worksite.

On behalf of all the cadres, workers and soldiers participating in the construction of the project, Comrade (Ngo Xuan Loc) expressed his joy and his profound gratitude to Chairman Truong Chinh, regarding the chairman's visit as a manifestation of the solicitous attention given by the VCP Central Committee and the state.

He pledged to scrupulously implement all the instructions given by the chairman of the Council of State to the construction site, to resolutely maintain the pace of work and to ensure that the 1983 flash flood control task is safely carried out.

Comrade (Bokochenko) sincerely thanked Chairman Truong Chinh for having highly appraised the enthusiasm of and the contributions made by Soviet experts to the achievements and progress of the project. He considered the chairman's high appraisal as a great source of encouragement by the communist party and government of Vietnam to the Soviets who are participating in the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project.

On behalf of other Soviet experts working at the project site, the comrade chief engineer promised to try his best to help the Vietnamese cadres, workers and soldiers satisfactorily fulfill all the tasks assigned them by the two parties and two states of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in building the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River.

Ref: 4209/253

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT LAGS IN 1982

Hanoi HANOI MAIL in Vietnamese 12 Jan 83 p 2

[Title: - 1. H: "Intend to Expanding the Party From the Very Beginning of the Year"]

[Excerpts] In 1982, the municipal party organization recruited 425 party members in which youth union members accounted for 54.3 percent, workers directly engaged in production accounted for 27.1 percent and women accounted for 32 percent. Of the precincts, districts and directly subordinate installations which satisfactorily did this, the party organizations of the precincts of Dong Da, Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh, the districts of Tu Liem, Gia Lam and Ba Vi, the municipal public security party organization, the Ministry of Foreign Trade party organization, etc., can be enumerated.

However, expansion of the party over the past year still has not undergone uniform transformation. Such sectors as small industrial and handicraft cooperatives, kindergartens, day nurseries, general schools, and circulation and distribution zones have not given proper attention to expanding the party.

The number of basic party organizations and small party chapters that have not recruited party members accounts for a high percentage, including places which have developed well. In Hoan Kiem precinct, only 141 new party members have been recruited out of 210 basic party organizations. In Tu Liem district the number of basic party organizations having recruits is 77 over 125.

Such slow expansion of the party is due to party committee echelons and chapters, especially the chapters, failing to closely connect party expansion with political work; failing to devote attention to strengthening in conjunction with expansion; and failing to have a party expansion project that is tied to building the ranks of cadres from within. The number targeted for expansion annually is considerable, as is the number of cadres, but not many are recruited compared to the number of men and women who attend the classes. Dan Phuong district targeted 131 for recruitment but only got 40. In some places the number targeted was only the total number from mass organizations who came into the party during the year and did not figure in with the requirements, qualifications and leadership demands of the party organization. Thus, it was merely a "feeling," an "estimate" more or less. There was no aggressive, positive training and utilizing of expansion sources, but rather over-cautious or "just play." Fear of difficulties, conservative thinking and desire for perfection also were prevalent.

One problem was that the way of assigning party members to assist the masses and the collection and preparation of records were fraught with many ambiguities, with many contradictions in principles, procedures and stipulations of the party. Consequently, many candidates with sufficient prerequisites were still not reviewed by the party, and the review was waited too long, which affected morale and thinking.

Many party chapters, when reviewing masses for entry into the party, frequently selected "weak, good-natured" people who are good in work but weaker in criticism. They also selected men and women who have the spirit to struggle forthrightly but are not active thinkers in units.

Another problem is that party organizations as well as each cadre and party member should thoroughly and profoundly understand the objectives, requirements, precepts, and direction of party expansion. They should clearly see that increasing the quality of new party members in production teams and stores will have a positive impact on completing political tasks in units. There are now no "weak" production teams and stores. In many party chapters and party organizations, the average age of the party members is rising. The average age of the party members in a village is 52 years while that of one in a factory is 44 years. This tends to limit the fighting nature of party organizations at the primary level.

At the same time, as well as many localities and production units, recorded outstanding achievements, and many positive factors emerged among the masses. Party chapters should, from this, select and train candidates for recruitment into the party. Basic, district, town, village and precinct party organizations should periodically review and evaluate achievements and shortcomings in party building and expansion of party building in particular, and set forth the main tasks for the coming years with firm and positive precepts. On the basis of the existing complete records and procedures, and review the records and procedures in order to recruit them during the 1983 spring practice and to complete the recruitment and expansion of the party in 1983. Strive in 1983 to increase the number of the basic party organizations and 50 percent of the small party organizations.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THAI BINH PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 83 p 3

[Party Building column by Huu Tho: "The 12th Congress of the Thai Binh Party Organization (Phase 2): the New Way of Performing Economic Work"]

[Text] The persons who attended the 12th Congress of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Organization during the first days of 1983 remembered the days spent in the hall 3 years ago to attend the previous congress. Then, while contributing opinions concerning the proceedings of the congress, the Party Secretariat, after praising the efforts that had been made by the party organization in some areas, observed: "The production of Thai Binh's two main products, rice and hogs, has seriously declined and has been declining for 4 or 5 years. The decline in the yield and output of rice has caused hog production to decline. The state only purchased enough grain to meet the local needs of Thai Binh itself." The Party Secretariat requested that the party organization undergo a change in every respect, "but, of utmost importance is the need to rapidly put an end to the prolonged decline in agricultural production and create a new method of economic work following the adoption of resolution number 6 by the Party Central Committee."

As we arrived to attend this congress of the Thai Binh provincial party organization and reviewed the notes that had been made long ago as well as the list of opinions contributed by the Party Central Committee, we truly appreciated, against the background of the common progress made by the entire country, the profound feeling of joy felt by the 320 delegates representing the more than 60,000 party members of the province. Thai Binh had "put an end to the prolonged decline of agriculture" and "created a new method of economic work" as requested by the party and demanded by life.

In the face of the difficulties being encountered by the entire country, namely, that the production of the most important technical materials, such as chemical fertilizer, insecticide, lime, gasoline, oil, electric power and so forth declined significantly compared to previous years and that these products were not supplied on schedule, the province still managed to overcome its difficulties and move forward. In six production seasons, the province recorded five good harvests, four of which were bumper harvests. In 1982, grain output, in paddy equivalent, increased 20.6 percent compared to 1979,

with the output of paddy, the main product, increasing by 22.4 percent; as a result, the province continued to lead the northern provinces in rice yield and recorded a higher grain output in 1982 than in any previous year. Although the hog herd is smaller, the application of technological advances has increased the average weight of hogs by 10.6 kilograms, consequently, the per yield of market hogs, which are the most important, final product, has increased by 8.9 percent. The expansion of the amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops has created local sources of raw materials and accelerated the production of products from local raw materials; at the same time, full use has been made of the various discarded materials of the locality and trade with neighboring provinces has been expanded in order to develop additional sources of supplies, meet some of the requirements of the market and create additional domestic sources of consumer goods and export goods. Industrial output value and the value of the output of small industry reached 127 million dong, with four districts and cities exceeding 10 million dong in output value (calculated at fixed prices). During the past 3 years, the amount of social labor has been expanded, with 28,300 persons being added to the work force in the handicraft trades, included among which are 10,000 laborers at the agricultural cooperatives. Marked progress has been made in export activities and the locality has become the locality leading the province in the northern lowlands, midlands and mountains in the value of exports per capita and per laborer; in 1982, the total value of exports was 27 million dong, 71 million worth of which was exported by the locality. The production relations have been strengthened. Following 3 years of exercising management responsibilities, the district level is maturing more and more, passing day and has made marked progress in the formulation of economic and cultural development plans, in controlling and regulating production and commerce and has become deeply involved in upgrading weak, deficient enterprises, as a result of which relatively uniform progress has been made.

Over the past several years, as a result of the above mentioned advances in agriculture, Binnh Province has no longer been a "purely agricultural" province specializing in "the monoculture of rice." Agriculture has begun to take on a subsistent nature. More and more products and commodities are being produced. Each hectare transplanted with two rice crops has been producing more than 1,500 kilograms of grain and each hectare of farmland has been producing 25 kilograms of pork, 116 kilograms of jute, 162 kilograms of sugarcane, 100 kilograms of sugarcane...and 2,800 dong worth of exports. The average income worth 176 dong per capita. The quantity of grain sent to the market in 1982 exceeded 60,000 tons. The structure of agriculture and the structure of the economy, in general, have gradually been changed in a manner closely linked to the modernization, mechanization and in a manner closely linked to the modernization of agricultural and social labor as pointed out in the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party and the resolution of the 3rd National Congress.

Over the past several years, in keeping with the guidelines of the congress of the Party and the resolution of the Party Central Committee, our state has implemented policies that provide incentive for production and lay the foundation for the common economic development of the entire country. The Party has strengthened its organization to provide economic and social leadership and has been able to bring member of the Political Bureau of the Party

Central Committee, at the provincial party organization congress, praised primarily for the firm adherence to and the creative application of the directives and resolutions of the party and state to the specific circumstances of the locality.

The party congress confirmed that the policy of entering into final product contracts with laborers has had a truly strong impact upon agricultural production within the province. The sense of moving forward to become the master in the management of the local economy and closely coordinating the centralized, unified leadership of the central level with the spirit of self-reliance of the locality were the successful lessons and experiences drawn by the congress. Thai Binh, which is the province that leads in the building of provincial reserves, especially reserves of chemical nitrogen fertilizer and grain, has gradually established a reserve of livestock feed and adopted, at an early date, policies that provide incentive for the development of industrial crop production areas and incentive for the development of the household economy; it has accumulated additional capital from budget revenue sources, established trade with the domestic market and exports goods in order to import additional materials and goods to insure that the initiative can be taken in production and in trade with farmers. The initial change that has occurred in the method of operating, a method involving the calculation of economic returns and a change in outlook concerning relatively comprehensive economic development and concerning export activities, has brought about a new level of economic development within the province.

The provincial party organization congress also pointed out the significant shortcomings that exist, beginning with the failure to successfully and rapidly take economic and technical measures designed to develop the existing economic potentials well. Some technical measures have not been implemented well. The uniformity within production is better but greater efforts are still needed because 30 percent of land is still classified as poor quality land and there are still 17 cooperatives that are not recording yields of 5 tons per hectare at a time when the entire province is recording an average yield of 6.5 tons per hectare. Positive steps have not been taken to accelerate winter crop production. The hog herd has continued to decline, especially the collective hog herd. In the effort to satisfy and coordinate the three interests, besides the obvious positive aspects, there are manifestations of heavy emphasis being placed upon the interests of the individual laborer, a failure to attach appropriate importance to the interests of society and the collective and so forth.

However, the successful lessons as well as the failures pointed out by the congress are very useful in continuing to make progress in the years ahead, beginning with 1983.

"Moving forward on the basis of our land and labor, developing on the basis of our rice, hogs and industrial crops" are the guidelines defined by the 12th Congress of Thai Binh Province on the basis of a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and the resolution of the 3rd Party Plenum as well as on the basis of the strength of the locality. In view of Thai Binh Province's conditions, conditions under which accelerating the production of grain and food products is the most important task, it is first

It is necessary to make every effort to produce grain, primarily by means of intensifying intensive cultivation and raising the level of crop uniformity in order to raise total output, meet the consumer needs of the local people and contribute more and more to the country. Every effort must be made to develop the textile, food, industry and the handicraft trades with a view toward supporting agricultural production well and producing many consumer goods and export goods; special importance must be attached to developing the handicraft trades and small industry within agriculture and providing it incentive for the development of the household handicraft trades. Accelerating our exports and reducing our import goods is a main spearhead established by the provincial party organization congress, the slogan for which is "each locality, each unit, each family contributes to the production of export goods." Heightening the sense of self-reliance, improving our management, widely applying technological advances and practicing economy are the guidelines for continued progress by the entire province on the economic front.

In the course of debating the economic development task, one matter received particular attention from many delegates: which targets for the years ahead would be realistic and targets.

The level of grain production that was achieved in 1982 was the highest level in the history of the province. This level of production was achieved partially because of subjective factors; however, there was also relatively favorable weather. In the report made by Van Tien Dung on behalf of the Political Bureau as well as in the presentations by the delegates attending the congress, emphasis was placed upon the great potentials of Thai Binh that can be developed in order to continue to move forward. The 5th National Congress of the Party and the Politburo of the Central Committee pointed out the large potentials that exist in labor, farmland, trades and material-technical bases. In Thai Binh, these potentials are very large. But, Van Tien Dung pointed out the large potentials that exist in many areas this year in the Thai Binh province. These potentials lie in thoroughly implementing the resolutions of the party and practical activities, in widely implementing the new management system, in universally applying technological advances to raise the level of production and in constantly improving the economic management system of the party and government organizations as well as in the results resulting from the serious and thorough rectification of the party and government organizations.

Van Tien Dung pointed out that the state per hectare of farmland is high, the area of farmland in the provinces in the northern lowland and midland is large. Can the contribution be increased significantly for the sake of the development of the entire country? Representing the province, Van Tien Dung praised the spirit of the party organization and the people of the province of actively contributing to the common cause of the country; at the same time, he reminded them to continue to increase the rice yield and grain output of the province, to make a greater contribution to the implementation of the economic development task of the congress in the spirit that the central level and the province have set.

The congress elected a new executive committee. Due to their age or other reasons, one-third of the members of the provincial party committee withdrew from the executive committee. Many young, competent comrades who possess good qualities and have been challenged in the various revolutionary movements within the locality were given the trust of the congress and elected to the new executive committee.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS REPORTED

Source: LAI CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese Oct 81 pp 31-33

Article: "The Purchasing Prices of Agricultural Products and the Prices at which Instruments of Agricultural Production Are Sold"]

On 26 September 1981, the Council of Ministers issued decision number 9/1981 on the purchasing prices of agricultural products and the prices at which agricultural instruments of production are sold in the collective economy and the household economy in the North, the coastal provinces of southern central Vietnam and the Central Highlands.

The Council of Ministers has set forth the following guidelines and principles concerning the prices at which the various agricultural products are purchased:

1. Agricultural product purchasing prices must be established within the overall relationships of the national economy and must be designed to stimulate the development of production, provide incentive for agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and farmers to sell many products to the state and stimulate the agricultural cooperativization movement and the development of the new production relations in the countryside.

2. Purchasing prices must be based on reasonable yields and production costs and must ensure that producers are fully reimbursed for their production costs and obtain a satisfactory profit.

3. There must be a reasonable relationship between agricultural product purchasing prices and the prices paid for instruments of production and other goods sold by the state to farmers on the basis of the general principle that the state not incur losses and that cooperatives, production collectives and farmers benefit.

4. The purchasing price of paddy in the northern provinces, along the coast in southern central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands is based on the purchasing price of paddy in the Red River Delta and must reflect possible differences among areas based on the different production conditions (land, water, weather and climate) of areas. On the basis of the

paddy purchasing price and reasonable production costs for each type agricultural product, it is necessary to establish the purchasing prices of the subsidiary food crops (corn, dried potatoes, dried cassava), the agricultural products used as raw materials in industry and the export goods on the basis of reasonable relationships among the prices of the various crops in the different production areas.

5. In the purchasing of agricultural products in the above mentioned localities, the state will implement a two price policy: purchases under obligations at stable, directed prices and purchases over and above obligations at negotiated prices.

The purchasing prices of agricultural products:

1. The purchasing price of grain under obligation:

a) The purchasing price of paddy.

In area 1, which consists of the provinces and municipalities of Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh (with the exception of former Hoa Binh), Hanoi and Haiphong, the present purchasing price of 0.52-0.56 dong per kilogram is being raised to 2.50 dong; at places where difficulties are encountered in production, the price is 2.75 dong.

In area 2, which consists of the provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Thanh Hoa, the current price of 0.56-0.60 dong per kilogram is being raised to 2.75 to 3.00 dong.

In area 3, which consists of the provinces Nghe Tinh to Thuan Hai, the current price of 0.60-0.65 dong per kilogram is being raised to 3.00-3.30 dong; at places where special difficulties are being encountered, the price can be set as high as 3.50 dong.

In area 4, which consists of the mountain provinces and the highlands of the other provinces in the three areas mentioned above, the current price of 0.65-0.72 dong per kilogram is being raised to 3.30-3.50 dong.

b) The purchasing prices of corn, dried potatoes and dried cassava.

-The purchasing price of corn in Nghe Tinh and the mountains: the current price of 0.65 dong per kilogram is being raised to 3.20 dong. In the Red River Delta and at other places, the current purchasing price of 0.58 dong per kilogram is being raised to 2.75 dong.

-The purchasing price of dried sweet potatoes: the current price of 0.65 dong per kilogram is being raised to 2.70-3.20 dong, depending upon the production conditions and subsidiary food crop consumption habits within each area.

-The purchasing price of dried cassava: the current price of 0.75 dong per kilogram is being raised to 60 to 120 percent of the price of paddy within the area, depending upon production conditions, yield, quality and whether or not

the dried cassava is directly consumed as is grain or used as a raw material in industry.

1. The purchasing prices of livestock products under obligations:

The purchasing price paid for pork, live weight (with hogs weighing 40 to 60 kilograms apiece being used as the standard), is 18-20 dong per kilogram.

The purchasing price of pork, live weight, in the food product belts around the municipalities and industrial complexes is 10 percent above the directed price in order to provide incentive.

2. The purchasing prices of other agricultural products under obligations:
[see chart following page]

The prices of pesticides are based on State Price Commission decision number 4-VCMN-PLSX dated 28 August 1981.

The standard charge for plowing 1 hectare by machine from Thuan Hai southward is 250 dong.

Prices for irrigation water (water conservancy charges) will be announced later.

Regarding the organization and guidance of implementation:

1. The implementation of the purchasing price policy and chart presented above must go hand in hand with accelerating production, improving economic management, carrying out socialist transformation and perfecting the socialist production relations within agriculture, strengthening market management and order.

2. The State Price Commission and the people's committees of the various provinces and municipalities together with information and propaganda agencies must very widely explain to farmers and cadres the policy of the state regarding agricultural purchasing prices in conjunction with adjusting the prices at which instruments of production are sold and the retail prices of consumer goods so that they clearly understand that this policy is designed to support and provide incentive for the development of production and establish satisfactory relationships between the accumulation of capital and consumption, between the state and farmers, between manual workers and farmers.

3. On the basis of the standard prices set forth in this decision, the State Price Commission must coordinate with the procurement and supply ministries to establish and announce specific purchase and sale prices based on the quality of each product.

4. Final product purchasing prices as well as the prices at which instruments of agricultural production are sold within each locality must be publicly posted for the people to see. The localities and the state-operated procurement and supply organizations must fully comply with

2. The Purchasing Prices of Other Agricultural Products Under Obligation:

| Product | Unit | Current Price | Adjusted Price |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| Soybeans | dong/ton | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Green beans | " | 2,000 | 9,500 |
| Black beans | " | 1,500 | 7,200 |
| Other beans | " | 1,300 | 6,200 |
| Yellow sesame | " | 2,500 | 12,000 |
| Black sesame | " | 2,900 | 14,000 |
| Whole peanuts | " | 1,500 | 8,000 |
| Shelled peanuts | " | 2,100 | 11,000 |
| Oven dried golden tobacco leaves | " | 5,100 | 25,000 |
| Air dried brown tobacco leaves | " | 3,100 | 15,000 |
| Pipe tobacco | " | 5,600 | 27,000 |
| Fresh tea buds | " | 750 | 4,000 |
| Pre-processed dried tea | " | 5,000 | 26,500 |
| Arabica coffee | " | 7,600 | 44,000 |
| Robusta coffee | " | 6,500 | 32,000 |
| "Mit" coffee | " | 3,900 | 22,500 |
| 10-letter sugarcane | " | 82 | 400 |
| F 134 sugarcane | " | 71.5 | 350 |
| Multi-branch silkworm cocoons | " | 6,850 | 40,000 |
| Double branch silkworm cocoons | " | 9,300 | 56,000 |
| Cottonseed | " | 3,400 | 16,500 |
| Soaked, separated jute | " | 1,200 | 7,500 |
| Separated jute stems | " | 680 | 4,200 |
| Soaked, green jute | " | 1,700 | 10,600 |
| Green jute stems | " | 1,250 | 7,800 |
| Rushes | " | 500 | 2,700 |
| Red kamala | " | 4,900 | 23,500 |
| White kamala | " | 18,600 | 90,000 |
| 60% lacquer | " | 14,000 | 100,000 |
| Castor oil seed | " | 2,200 | 11,500 |
| Mung seed | " | 1,200 | 6,500 |
| Pineapples | " | 450 | 2,200 |
| Bananas | " | 400 | 2,200 |
| Coconuts | per 1,000 | 700 | 3,400 |
| Grade 1 exported oranges | dong/ton | 600-1,100 | 3,500 |
| Black pepper | " | 30,000 | 95,000 |
| Honey | " | 12,500 | 60,000 |
| Anise flowers | " | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Grade 1 cinnamon sticks | " | 3,600 | 25,000 |

these prices in their transactions with producers and may not raise or reduce prices at will, thereby harming the interests of the state and farmers, or disrupt the reasonable relationship established by the state between the prices of industrial and agricultural products.

-As regards the different between purchasing prices from one area to another, the state Price Commission had provided guidance based on the regulations contained within Council of Ministers' resolution 10-CP dated 8 January 1978;

Selling Prices of Some Primary Instruments of Agricultural Production under Two-Way Economic Contracts:

| <u>Product</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac, Nghia Binh northward</u> | <u>Phu Khanh, Binh Tri Thien, Thuan Hai, Zone 5, Thuan Lam Dong Hai, Lam Dong</u> | <u>From Nghe Tinh northward</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Urea nitrogen | d/kg | 7.50 | 8.00 | |
| Nitrogen sulfate | " | 3.80 | 4.00 | |
| Potassium sulfate | " | 3.80 | 4.00 | |
| Potassium chloride | " | 2.80 | 3.00 | |
| Superphosphate | " | 2.50 | 2.70 | |
| Gas fuel | d/lit | | | 7.50 6.50 |
| Electricity | " | | | 8.50 7.50 |

The sectors and localities may not adjust the differences among prices from one area to another at will.

Directed prices are set by the provincial and municipal people's committees within the framework of directed prices established by the Council of Ministers for each season and each area and on the basis of a reasonable ratio between the purchasing prices of agricultural products and the price at which the instruments of production are sold.

The Price Commission, the concerned procurement and supply ministries and the people's committees on the various levels must routinely and closely observe the situation surrounding purchases, market management and prices so as to promptly correct mistakes and insure full compliance with the regulations adopted by the state.

The new directed prices within this decision are applicable to the collective economy and the household economy within all localities of the coastal provinces of southern central Vietnam and the Central Highlands beginning on 10 October 1981.

For the products produced by state farms, the ministries and general departments that manage production must research and approve enterprise selling prices; while waiting for these prices to be announced, the above system of purchasing prices for the collective economy and the household economy will be temporarily in effect.

TIEN GIANG PROVINCE'S EXPORTS BETWEEN 1977-1980 DESCRIBED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Feb 81 pp 25-26, 36

[Article by Viet Ha: "Tien Giang's Export Activities in Past Years"]

[Text] Tien Giang is a key rice growing province, is a hub of water and land communications in the Mekong Delta. However, in the two wars against France and the United States, the province's agricultural production was severely damaged. After liberation day, although it had to deal with countless serious aftereffects of the war and neo-colonialism, Tien Giang began to adopt suitable forms of organization and measures and made an effort to develop the locality's economic capabilities in order to support export activities. During the past 4 years, from 1977 to 1980, the province delivered for exportation products worth more than 45 million dong, 57.08 percent of which were in the form of fresh or processed agricultural products, 23.99 percent of which were marine products and 19.03 percent of which were products of small industry and the handicraft trades. With the value of exports constantly increasing over the years, many installations and areas producing export goods have been and are being formed. At the same time, export activities have had a reciprocal impact in supporting and stimulating the development of the local economy and in contributing to socialist transformation and the establishment and strengthening of the new production relations. The value of the province's export goods have only equalled one-tenth the technical supplies and consumer goods that have been supplied to Tien Giang by the central level over the past several years. However, in view of the fact that the locality has encountered more than a few difficulties in its initial production of export goods, the results that have been achieved do show the efforts that have been made by the various levels and sectors as well as the people of Tien Giang Province, the most significant of which are as follows:

First, the provincial party committee and people's committee have displayed an increasing responsibility to export activities with a view toward helping to earn foreign currency for the state. In 1977, although the state did not assign an export plan norm to the province, Tien Giang still accepted a norm of 3 million dong. The province observed that it could, in the years ahead, mobilize fruit and handicraft products for exportation. And, if it adopted a plan for redistributing labor and established many different kinds of production organizations, if it planned production areas and specialized

fruiting trees and if it adopted correct policies, it could create more and more materials for exportation. These are the important reasons underlying the remarkable results achieved by Tien Giang Province in its export activities.

First, in the effort to organize and mobilize materials for exportation, the province began by establishing forms of organization and measures suited to each period. During the period immediately following liberation, still in instances in which the economy still consisted of five different sectors, the state-operated economy was still small and the activities of the organized market were widespread, Tien Giang used private merchants to utilize the sources of export goods, such as fruit products, in the hands of the people. Many types of fruit are raised in Tien Giang (bananas, pineapples, watermelons and so forth); however, the sources of products are scattered among the fruit orchards of farm families. At that time, if the foreign trade sector undertook the task of directly purchasing products from the producers, it would have lacked the necessary forces, lacked the necessary business experience and been unable to keep fruit fresh for more than a few days. With the agreement of the province, the Tien Giang Foreign Trade Corporation assembled persons who had been buying fruit from the orchards for a long time in order to educate, mobilize and organize them into the purchasing force of the corporation. In the course of its work, the corporation always inspected and observed purchases, prices and so forth and cooperated with the other market management sectors within the province to regulate the sources of goods. In this way, the corporation was able to learn the business experience, the material bases and the equipment of private merchants as well as their relations with producers. During this time, the corporation also gradually built its own forces and network to undertake the task of purchasing export goods. At present, there are foreign trade firms within the commerce and standard-of-living committees of the districts and of the persons whose job it is to make purchases within the province have been reorganized, their activities are guided and inspected and they are being satisfactorily remunerated. The corporation pays a fixed amount to each village each month and also pays a commission based on the goods being sold to the district foreign trade station. During the period from 1977-1980, Tien Giang's exported fruit business has always been profitable and materials for use in two-way trade have been obtained in the amounts required.

Second, in addition to mobilizing the existing sources of goods of the province, the province attached importance to organizing and developing new sources of goods toward creating large and stable sources of export goods. In this effort, the Exports Federated Corporation, which is a new type of organization of the foreign trade Corporation, has played an important role. It was established by the province as the command staff of the local government in foreign trade activities within the province and is responsible for investing in the key sectors producing export goods and organizing materials and goods to help stimulate the development of the local economy.

Third, in several years, the province has zoned agricultural and forestry production and has established specialized farming areas: coconut growing

bananas, pineapple, sugarcane, rush and olive growing areas, export fruit production areas, etc. Once a province that did not raise rushes, Tien Giang has established a 100 hectare rush growing state farm and many production collectives and cooperatives raising rushes in the districts of Go Cong, Dong and Go Cong Tay, the output of which has reached 500 tons of rushes per year. A 50 hectare state farm raising bananas for exportation and five state pineapple farms measuring a total of 1,000 hectares have also been established. The province has 26 small industry and handicraft installations producing export goods. Tien Giang has also established a vegetable and fruit refrigeration enterprise, which went into production in late 1980, a coconut fiber enterprise with an annual production capacity of 100 tons of fiber, etc.

Fourthly, Tien Giang has used science and technology to support production and researched the development of the sources of export goods. Together with actively linking the exports task to the guidelines for the development of the different sectors of the local economy from the very outset, the province assembled the scientific and technical cadres of the locality and, with the help of neighboring provinces, established economic development programs, such as programs for the development of rice production and shrimp and fish production, which includes the allocation of some product for exportation. The Tien Giang Exports Federated Corporation has established an experimental farm raising various exported crops in order to use the results of experiments as the basis for guiding the widespread production of these crops.

Under the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan, Tien Giang has projected that the value of its export goods will increase ten-fold compared to the previous 4 years. The locality's guideline for achieving this goal is to focus its efforts on establishing specialized crop and livestock production areas supporting export activities, effectively applying science and technology and gradually building the processing industry in a manner closely linked to the building of agro-industrial districts. Tien Giang is in the process of building a high yield, rice growing area and introducing new varieties of rice so that it can export some rice in the years ahead. As regards marine and aquatic products, in conjunction with intensifying the harvesting of these products, the province is surveying and researching the cultivation of shrimp and fish for exportation. Ngu Hiep Island has 1,500 hectares that are being developed into an area specializing in three crops: bananas, pimento and pineapples for exportation. The specialized pineapple growing area of Tien Giang has planted 1,000 hectares; by 1983, 5,000 hectares will have been planted, primarily to supply raw materials to the Vegetable and Fruit Refrigeration Enterprise. The rush growing area, which has been established on 1,000 hectares in Con Chim, has planted 100 hectares from which three crops have been harvested and will plant another 300 hectares between now and 1982. Along the Nguyen Van Tiep canal, the province will establish a state sugarcane farm which will be combined with the sugarcane cropland of farm households to establish a contiguous sugarcane growing area in order to attract and activate private sugarcane plantings and invest and introduce modern technology in production in order to raise economic returns. A state owned sugar enterprise will also be constructed there. If 5,000 hectares are put under the cultivation of sugarcane, Tien Giang can allocate a percentage of its sugar output for exportation in order to import equipment and raw materials for local industry. Tien Giang is a place that has many

and more; in 1971, under the new price policy and purchasing method, the 100% State-owned enterprise of the province purchased enough raw material to produce 25,000 tons of oil, thereby completing its plan ahead of schedule. Soon, the province will plan the planting of 1,000 hectares of coconuts within the agricultural sector in order to support export activities.

The province's potential just can be developed to support the export activities of which some are very large and diverse, especially in the agricultural production. The export targets of the province under this 5-year plan are rather large and represent a high rate of development. Achieving these targets will require large and continuous efforts on the part of the Party, the Government, and the people of the entire province as well as the active participation of the sectors on the central level and neighboring provinces. The province is also focusing its efforts on resolving the problems hindering export activities, such as investing in the establishment of export processing areas, strengthening the organizational apparatus, and improving the qualifications and skills of the corps of export trade personnel.

Since the 1975 Spring Tet Offensive liberation, Dien Giang has taken rather long steps in expanding export activities, thereby laying a base for future years. The province, guided by the Resolution of the Party and with the tremendous support of the central party organization and the people of the province, as well as, under the third 5-year (1971-1975) plan, surely bring about a new and even larger strides forward in its export activities.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MARKET FOR FOREIGN CIGARETTES IN HANOI CRITICIZED

From HANOI 7 (In Vietnamese 18 Jan 83 p 3)

[Article in the column "Market Story": "Foreign Cigarettes"]

[Text] A "fashion" has, for a long time, taken shape in trade. What is it that you want? If you want a cigarette, it's available. Going one step further, those who sell various types of cigarettes up for sale arrange them from top to bottom. "Foreign" is in the better shelf and foreign cigarettes usually find their way to the better shelves accidentally!

Although there have been explanations and orders prohibiting this, foreign cigarettes are increasingly being sold openly, and no one is dealing with it.

Along the street is refreshment stands and shops, and numerous baskets of cigarettes. Usually, seven-tenths of them selling foreign cigarettes.

Where do they come from? A small number result from economic cooperation with friendly countries. But a large portion is from foreign border sources, from the south, and from a number of foreigners living in Hanoi.

The problem of foreign cigarette trafficking has had considerable discussion. But it seems to me it is to carry out previously enacted policies prohibiting sale.

Foreign cigarettes are prohibited the better it will be for the country's economy. On the other hand, this also is something that should be taken into account in our cadres' work contacts and

AGRICULTURE

HO CHI MINH CITY GRAIN SERVICE SETS 1983 GOALS

Source: HANOI NOI in Vietnamese 19 Jan 83 p 1

Title: "City: Grain Service Strives to Keep Abreast of Sources of Goods, Improve Distribution, Produce Additional Items to Support Consumption and Export"/

Text: The Municipal Grain Service recently met to review execution of the 1982 task and to set forth the direction for work during this year.

During 1982, the inaugural year for carrying out the Political Bureau's directive on balancing domestic grain, the sector closely coordinated with district agencies committed to mobilize sources of grain for the state. The Grain Service supplied 5,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer in assistance to agricultural cooperatives to support production while, at the same time, providing material incentives to households and installations which overfulfilled granary storage quotas.

During the year, the sector arranged to purchase glutinous rice paddy for milling to support the New Year festival. With the assistance of sectors at all levels, the grain sector is determined to promptly alleviate a number of difficulties in shipping and distribution. Provincial and district grain bureaus are actively coordinating with the railway and transportation bureaus to transport additional goods from the countryside.

In distribution, the sector has opened 13 additional stores; the city now has 100 stores.

In the city, there are 45 sales centers to serve the people in 82 wards. Stores are required to state what employees to be responsible for 3,209 neighborhood groups. The Grain Service has selected a number of stands to conduct experiments in new ways at 45 Le Thi Street, 130 Thuy Khue Street, Thuy Ai Street, 22 Kham Thuan Street, etc.

Despite the results achieved, a number of shortcomings in transportation, production and distribution still remain. Instances of theft, loose management of documents, receipts, grain purchase ledgers, slow payment for work done, etc., also occur in grain enterprises and bureaus. In distribution, packaging is not sufficient for the weight, bad rice is sold, the retail sales network is inefficient, heavily populated places have long waits, a number of state store employees look for ways to slip goods out of the country, their attitude toward customers is contemptuous, and so on.

Arriving to fulfill assigned tasks, the grain sector has laid out directions and measures for carrying out the 1983 plan. To provide satisfactory support, the service has plans to set up in the localities and is organizing prompt pick-up of grain. In District 1, each ward has a supply store to carry out the urban store network plan. It will overcome successive sales too many times in a single month and determine hours of sale either after work hours or on Sundays for households comprised entirely of cadres, workers and civil servants. It will carry out inspections of rice quality before sale and, if there are various types of rice, it must be distributed equitably to households according to a definite ratio. It will improve distribution, stores will sell the new way, principal goods will be sold according to the production plan, and so on.

In expansion plans, enterprises will, besides making bread and vermicelli according to the assigned plan, produce tapioca seed and roll wrappings for export, wheat meal for the longtime meal, powder for raising children, batteries, fodder for livestock raising, and so on.

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AGRICULTURE

GREATER EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO RAISE GRAIN PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 83 p 3

[Article: Toward Understanding the Resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the VCP Central Committee -- Grain, the Current Number-One Goal"]

[Text] In recent years, our country's agricultural production showed encouraging changes. Grain production was steadily rising. From 13,934,000 tons in 1979, it rose to 14.4 million tons in 1980, 15.1 million tons in 1981 and 16.2 million tons in 1982, an increase of nearly 200,000 tons as compared with the plan and nearly 1.2 million tons with 1981. The average per capita grain production went from 247 kilograms in 1976 to 290 kilograms in 1982, in spite of the fact that the population has increased considerably. The good results in grain production reduced to some extent the lack of balance between supply and demand of grain. However, our country still encounters many difficulties in regard to grain production. The latter still is not enough to satisfy the grain consumption need of society as a whole. As compared with other countries, the average per capita grain production in our country remains low. In the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, the average per capita grain production in 1950 was 451 and 420 kilograms, respectively, and increased to 541 and 347 kilograms in 1979. Therefore, in our country today to resolve at any cost the grain problem still is the number-one requirement. The 1983 state plan guidelines and tasks are as follows: "About the living conditions, to concentrate on satisfying the most essential needs in everyday life: foods and clothes, learning, health care, etc. To be able in 1983 to satisfy our own grain need; from 1984 on, to be able to put more into our reserve. To ensure having enough grain and foods for distribution in accordance with standard quotas to the people eligible for state-supplied grain." The norm as set in the 1983 state plan is to try to obtain 17 million tons of grain (14.3 million tons of paddy and 2.7 million tons of subsidiary foods converted to paddy equivalent).

The actual production of the past years and the fact that the newly-adopted economic policies, including the product contracts with labor groups and

laborers, gave rise to new factors in agriculture prove that under the conditions of materials being available only in limited quantities, we still have many potential capabilities to successfully fulfill the production tasks recommended in the 1983 state plan.

Since 1979, especially in 1982, although the weather was to a certain extent favorable, there were quite a few difficulties. Materials and the material and technical base as supplied by the state for agriculture showed a substantial decrease as compared with the previous years, even down to one-third of the past quantities and with deliveries being often late, well past the seasonal need. However, the product-contract policy truly was a moving force behind a better exploitation of such potentials as labor, land, materials and capital being available in the localities, production installations and farmer households for the purpose of overcoming difficulties and further heightening the practice of intensive cultivation in agriculture. The average quantities of stable manure and chemical fertilizers actually applied per hectare increased by .5-12 percent. Many localities, production installations and farmer households put aside money and paddy beyond what the plan required in order to buy or to exchange for fertilizers and materials and to practice intensive cultivation. In 1982, Ha Son Binh Province bought thousands of tons of additional nitrate fertilizer; Haiphong bought 7,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer beyond its share supplied by the state. In addition to fertilizer, other measures having to do with crop-growing techniques were taken and carried out better, especially by the cooperatives that had been weak and poor. As these cooperatives were raising the crop yields at a rather fast pace, the uniformity in terms of rice crop yield was improved. The crop yield differences that had existed among different zones and between progressive and poor cooperatives were no longer as great as before. In 1982, all three consecutive crops in all three regions were good. Let us take Haiphong as an example: we know that Haiphong used to be among the northern provinces having obtained low crop yields. After 5 seasons in which product contracts had been signed, in 1982 it obtained one of the highest crop yields in the Red River delta, with an average of 61.84 quintals/hectare. In the tenth-month season in 1981, it had as many as 112 cooperatives having obtained less than 27 quintals/hectare, but that figure dropped to 13 cooperatives in the 1982 tenth-month season. Although none of its cooperatives had obtained 40 quintals or more per hectare by 1981, 8 of its cooperatives in 1982 were able to obtain that yield and some others even reached the peak yield for the entire year, 8.8 tons/hectare. In the coastal area of the central part of the country particularly, where there are too many people but land is scarce and poor and the weather often is bad, in the last few years rice crop yields were going up quickly and there appeared many typical examples of leading nationwide standing being achieved in terms of crop yield. Dien Ban (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province) for 4 consecutive years obtained more than 10 tons/hectare and in 1982 11 tons. Dai Phuoc Cooperative (Dai Loc District) obtained a record yield of 22 tons/hectare. The

high crop yields were not confined in any particular ricefield zones or among any particular group of cooperatives but rather prevailed in large areas in many localities.

Another outstanding fact was that along with the successive good crops, the volume of grain put into the possession of the state was also increasing quickly. In 1962, the state was able to get 2.9 million tons, an increase of nearly 1 million tons over 1960. In many localities and production installations, the rate of mobilizing grain for the state was increasing more quickly than that of producing grain. This fact proves that the source of excess grain among the people is considerably large and that we still can put grain into the possession of the state at an even higher level.

The new factors that have recently appeared in our efforts to resolve the grain problem are the realities that prove the basic correctness of the newly-articulated guidelines and policies to encourage agricultural development. To develop agricultural production, particularly to ensure resolving the grain problem in the time to come, we must further develop the new factors by gradually perfecting and uniformly supplementing the policies having to do with agriculture, i. e., the policies on product contracts, grain obligation and purchase prices of agricultural products, and signing two-way economic contracts. To step up the transformation of agriculture in the south with appropriate steps and forms. To continue developing agriculture in the direction of carrying on intensive cultivation as the basic step and, along with it, growing additional crops and extending the cultivated areas. The reality of agricultural development as it was recently achieved proves that the ability to heighten the degree of intensive cultivation for raising rice crop yields in our country is still a great one. However, since there are different localities, there must be appropriate intensive-cultivation guidelines. In the localities that are sparsely populated but have vast crop land, although lately the rate of increase of crop yields was high, the absolute quantities of grain obtained were not. While the ability to practice intensive cultivation to raise crop yields still is very great, there also are limits in connection with sources of capital, materials and labor. On the other hand, in the localities that have a smaller average of crop land but great possibilities in terms of capital, materials and labor, it is not easy to further raise the crop yields since their crop yields have been high already. Therefore, the first requirement is to step up intensive cultivation; to achieve greater uniformity in terms of rice crop yield; and at the same time to put the capital of the localities, state and production installations into raising the degree of intensive cultivation and building high-production rice-growing zones in any areas that still have the ability to quickly raise crop yields, particularly in the vast but sparsely populated areas. To do so will improve the effectiveness of capital and quickly increase the total volume of production of grain and grain commodities. Consequently, the 1963 state plan guidelines clearly state: "Along with growing

additional crops, opening new land and extending the cultivated areas, we must attach special importance to practicing intensive cultivation, raising crop yields and building high-production rice-growing zones in the Nam Bo delta, the Red River delta, the provinces in former Zone 4 and Zone 5, the northern border provinces and each and every locality. Intensive cultivation must become a basic measure, including in the midlands and highlands. The rice-growing area designated as intensive-cultivation and high-production area in 1983 will be 1.5-1.8 million hectares, or 30 percent of the total rice-growing area of the country, and will reach 2 million hectares by 1985 to account for one-half of the total volume of paddy production of the country as a whole.

To resolve the grain problem, in addition to rice, we must attach importance to subsidiary food crops. In recent years, there was a substantial decrease of the latter, which explained why the rate of increase of grain production was limited. The ability to grow more subsidiary food and grain crops in our country is still great; in the midlands and highlands, the areas where only one crop is grown and the areas that are suitable for growing more subsidiary food crops remain plentiful. Even in the delta, the efforts to grow more crops in the winter season have allowed a further development of subsidiary food and grain crops. In the years when rice production was slow, the grain shortage was somewhat overcome in many localities by growing subsidiary food crops in winter. In recent years, in addition to the weather conditions being unfavorable for growing more subsidiary food crops, the principal reason as we saw was the fact that our policies were far from appropriate; while there were definite improvements in the policies on rice-growing, not much attention was paid to subsidiary food crops. Furthermore, the fact that they had good rice crops made people underestimate the importance of subsidiary food and grain crops. Therefore, to develop the latter, in addition to heightening our awareness of these crops in our country to make sure "If you have a good rice crop, do not be ungrateful to corn and sweet potato," more importantly we must have appropriate policies that encourage the development of subsidiary food crops, such as the policies on investment in intensive cultivation, purchases, exchange and signing of two-way economic contracts involving subsidiary food crops, research aimed at developing high-yielding varieties of good quality and processing of subsidiary food crops for the purpose of preserving them longer and making products from them to satisfy the needs of consumers.

To resolve the grain problem in our country today, in addition to stepping up the practice of intensive cultivation to raise the yield of rice crops and growing more subsidiary food crops to boost grain production, we must pay attention to mobilizing much more grain to put into the possession of the state. With the 1982 average level of grain production, we can say that the minimum need for grain of every citizen has been ensured. We are moving toward the

threshold of the ability to resolve the grain problem by ourselves. However, for the time being, we still have difficulties in connection with grain, particularly in the state-operated sector, primarily because the state has not yet succeeded in getting hold of the absolute majority of the grain commodities produced by farmers in order to regulate them in a rational and systematic manner. Last year, although the quantities of grain being mobilized were quite large, they accounted for only about 50-60 percent of the volume of grain commodities. According to the 1983 plan guidelines, the state must get hold of 3.7 million tons of grain, which will represent increases of 25 percent in the north, 32 percent in the central coastal area and Central Highlands and 43 percent in Nam Bo as compared with the volume of grain mobilized in 1982. Thus there must be vigorous improvements in the purchasing task. There are two sources of grain purchases: within-the-obligation purchases consisting of taxes, purchases based on two-way economic contracts and obligation purchases at stable prices, and nonobligation purchases. First of all, we must fully ensure tax collection and purchases based on two-way economic contracts. Last year this source of purchases was 300,000 tons short. The nonobligation purchases still remain a source of purchases that accounts for large quantities of grain and the mode of purchases is mutual agreement of both parties. Consequently, if we want to increase this source of purchases, there must be synchronized action of many sectors. First of all, we must increase the sources of handicraft products and agricultural materials for two-way exchanges; adopt appropriate and flexible purchase-prices policies; make careful preparations to have the means, such as cash, bags and means of transportation, for purchases; and organize a purchase network to create favorable conditions for sellers. Along with such measures, there must be good management of the grain market, gradual elimination of private business people from the grain market and the state monopoly to be achieved in making grain purchases.

Although the ability to resolve the grain problem in our country is still great, rural areas, which is of small-scale production, cannot avoid being dependent on the natural conditions. Therefore, every sector, echelon and production installation must make greater efforts to further develop the factors that have been achieved and at the same time seek every measure to reduce to a minimum the adverse effects of nature so as to score successful succeeding rice harvests. Our army, which is quite a large labor force and is stationed in many rural areas, must exploit its labor capacity and land where it is stationed and actively take part in grain production so as to contribute to raising the volume of grain production and improving the living conditions of our troops. At the same time, we must implement in an exemplary manner the state grain policy, ensure grain consumption in compliance with state standards and procedures, be economical in grain consumption and, in addition, actively support the local authorities for taking part in the management of the grain market and encourage the people to sell more grain to the state. Those are realistic things to

do along with the party and people as a whole in order to strive to obtain in 1983 17 million tons of grain and thus to mark an important milestone in our national economy, namely, to cross the border gate in terms of grain production so as to move toward exploiting the great strengths we have and to quickly build a prosperous Vietnam.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN DELIVERY TO STATE GRANARY IN HAU GIANG QUICKENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] VNA--Since the beginning of the 1983 grain collection campaign, all districts in Hau Giang Province--especially those in the saline water area such as Long Phu, Thanh Tri, My Xuyen, Vinh Chau, Ke Sach and My Tu Districts and Soc Trang City--have mobilized transportation means with a total 20,000-tonnage to carry over 120,000 tons of grain from purchasing points in villages and hamlets to delivery and receiving points in districts in order to perform the delivery and receiving task between three parties [as published].

All villages and hamlets have carried out a survey to know the exact number of rudimentary vehicles, sampans, boats and trucks and have motivated the people to join forces with the State to transport paddy and deliver it to granaries. All villages and hamlets have set up transportation teams and managed all types of transportation means with a capacity of 1 to 9 tons. All districts have transportation teams each equipped with means having a loading capacity of 10 to 19 tons.

All districts have directed river and land transportation cooperatives to highly concentrate prime movers of transportation means to promote the transportation of grain. By quickly paying freight to the owners of transportation means, Thanh Tri, Vi Thuan, Long Phu and My Xuyen Districts have rapidly carried almost all the amount of paddy intended for storage [from villages] to the district granaries where the delivery task has been performed by three parties, thus reducing the paddy spoilage percentage to the minimum. Over 24,000 tons of paddy damaged by rain have been treated promptly and transported quickly for delivery. Cases of grain loss have been reduced by more than 70 percent as compared with last year.

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AGRICULTURE

FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING RICE CROP GROWN IN VINH PHU PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by Anh Tu: "Dozens of Thousands of People in Vinh Phu Go to the Fields to Sow and Transplant the 5th-month and Spring Rice Crop"]

[Text] Vinh Phu is a province constituted by a delta and a midland and mountainous region. Formerly, the province had to receive a yearly supply of about 20,000 tons from the state. But since 1982, Vinh Phu has been able to solve the grain problem on its own. Entering the year 1983 with the objective of implementing the grain production plan successfully, the province has decided to concentrate forces on planting the winter-spring crop satisfactorily.

The entire province has sown and transplanted the 5th-month and spring rice crop on about 65,000 hectares--3,000 hectares more than for the 5th-month and spring rice crop last year. Like many other northern provinces which have endured a cold spell for nearly 2 months, Vinh Phu has been faced with numerous difficulties. Spring rice seedlings dried up, their leaves fell, and they withered and died following a protracted period of rain and severe cold. After making an inspection, the Agricultural Service has announced that about 201 tons of seed paddy have been spoiled by the weather change from a dry cold to one with a high degree of humidity.

The growth of the main crops and various seedlings is the most urgent problem in agricultural production which has received the attention of all farmers in Vinh Phu. The seedlings of the main spring rice crop which were sown in early December have died of cold at the rate of about 10 to 20 percent, those which were sown after 5 December have a death rate of 30 to 40 percent and those of the early spring rice crop which were sown in late November have also died of cold at the rate of about 4 to 5 percent. Noteworthy is the fact that the areas where seedlings have died are larger in the delta districts than in the mountainous ones. Why so? The comrades at the Agricultural Service said: Almost all the seedling areas in the delta have been subjected to too much wind while the seedling fields on the midlands have been protected from the wind by the presence of hills and have thus suffered less damage. Worse still, the cold weather was accompanied by showers and light rains. Because it is mixed with sand and hence pliable, the midland soil can be drained more quickly while the delta soil retains more water because it is somewhat sticky and compact, which accounts for the rapid death of seedlings. Another reason for the seedlings'

leath is the production installations' failure to properly organize and guide the seed soaking and sowing process. In view of the shortage and bad quality of seedlings, the Provincial People's Committee has calmly directed districts and cooperatives to try by all means to overcome difficulties and to completely finish each and every farming stage.

The whole province has transplanted the 5th-month rice crop on between 20,000 and 22,000 hectares representing more than 30 percent of the entire crop area. The cultivation pattern for various strains of 5th-month rice has been formulated in accordance with the land conditions in each region and includes about 5,000 to 10,000 hectares of the main 5th-month rice crop grown with such varieties as "Hoa Dau," 314 and 268--which have been cultivated on wet-plowed soil--so that it may be harvested by 15 May prior to the arrival of small floods. On an area of between 10,000 and 12,000 hectares of high-level fields, cooperatives have cultivated the NN75-1 and NN75-2 varieties which have a rather high and steady yield. As for the swampy soil in the mountainous region, it has been cultivated mostly with the NN75-1 variety which can sustain the cold weather. The delta has been cultivated mostly with the NN75-2 variety whose yield is higher than that of those grown in the past.

As a result of the recent rainy and cold spells, many wet-plowed fields destined for the 5th-month crop in Vinh Phu have been flooded and many of them deeply waterlogged. On the other hand, seedlings have short stems. Therefore, throughout the province there remain about 2,000 hectares which have not yet been completely transplanted with the 5th-month rice seedlings. In certain areas, the 5th-month rice seedlings which had been transplanted have suffered from a severe cold, their leaves have fallen and they have withered gradually and died. Districts which have large areas of wet-plowed fields such as Lap Thach, Phong Chau, Tam Thanh and Song Thao are inspecting and classifying the transplanted fields and the areas where riceplants have been affected by waterlogging and flood and have died of cold. The province has concentrated electricity and mobilized buckets, buckets and water-wheels to draw off water rapidly to enable riceplants to grow normally in waterlogged and flooded fields. Throughout the province, districts have not yet got enough seedlings to be transplanted to between 300 and 400 hectares of low-lying fields. To overcome this difficulty, the Agricultural Department has directed cooperatives to thin out clusters of transplanted seedlings and then carrying and transplant them to low-lying fields. It has also taken rice seedlings from the high-level fields, transplanted them to the low-lying ones and replaced them by the NN-8 variety.

In the current season, Vinh Phu will sow and transplant the spring rice on about 40,000 hectares including 10,000 to 15,000 hectares of early spring rice. But because of a protracted and severe cold spell, many localities have been obliged to change the cultivation pattern of the spring rice. It has thus been necessary to shift about 700 hectares from the early spring rice seeds to the sowing of seeds of many late spring rice varieties. The area to be transplanted with late spring rice varieties may come to between 6,000 and 7,000 hectares. The provincial Plant Seeds Corporation has been active to make over 500 tons of reserve seeds available. The seed quality is high and good regard to its germinating quality and been distributed in time for sowing at the beginning of February. Each

District and cooperative have on their own made the seed sowing area proportionate to the transplanting area and have taken suitable measures to carry out the transplanting task on all the planned area on schedule and according to technical regulations. As a district in the province with rich experiences in intensive rice cultivation, Vinh Lac is urgently adjusting the necessary amount of short short-term rice varieties in order to distribute them promptly to cooperatives. The district agricultural committee has sent cadres to cooperatives to assist them in sowing seeds on yards and hard ground and densely to ensure that once sown they will surely germinate satisfactorily. In addition, the district has directed production installations to actively tend, fertilize and protect the remaining seedlings in order to perform transplanting on all the planned area.

The amount of fertilizer to be applied to the 5th-month and spring rice crop in Vinh Phu is not large. The amount of standard nitrate fertilizer supplied has fulfilled only 46.6 percent of the plan norm and has been drawn mainly from last year's leftover. Moreover, it has been impossible to prepare the soil for dry plowing and it has been necessary to carry out wet plowing in many areas destined for dry plowing. Faced with this situation, Vinh Phu has implemented some policies to encourage bovine breeders to properly keep buffaloes and cattle to increase the draft power for the days of intensive farming. Nearly 300 tractors have been sent into the fields to speed up the tilling task and electric power has been supplied sufficiently and primarily for the purpose of pumping in water to melt dry lumps of earth [in dry-plowed fields] to make harrowing and transplanting possible. The province has given out in advance 2,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer in exchange for export products [to be delivered by farmers later on] [dqoois luwu xuaats khaaur]; this fertilizer is intended for the winter-spring rice crop. Each cooperative has drawn up a specific sowing and transplanting plan for each main rice crop and on each field in order to harmoniously coordinate tilling with sowing and transplanting and to use seeds economically while ensuring the necessary density of transplanted seedlings.

The entire province of Vinh Phu is racing against time. During the current pre-Tet period, everyday dozens of thousands of laborers are going to the fields with the highest determination to complete the sowing and transplanting of the 5th-month and spring rice crop during the most favorable cultivation season.

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AGRICULTURE

DAK LAC PROVINCE IMPROVES WINTER-SPRING CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi (KHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 83 p 2)

[Article 6, Le Thau: "Winter-Spring Season Efforts in Dak Lac Province"]

During the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, Dak Lac Province won great victories in area, yields and grain output. The entire province cultivated 16,721 hectares, including grain crops of 9,271 hectares and short-term industrial crops of 489 hectares. A number of new crops appeared during this winter-spring season such as 100 hectares of soybeans, 3 hectares of cotton, etc.

Along with an increase in area, crop yields and output also rapidly increased compared with previous years. The total grain output in paddy equivalent was 14,235 tons, an increase of 17.9 percent over the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, including 11,400 tons of rice for an increase of 17.4 percent.

The province had 1,000 cooperatives that achieved an average rice yield of 37.71 quintals per hectare, including Hoa Tien 1 Village in Krong Pach District which achieved 40 quintals per hectare. Of special interest were the 32 hectare high output fields of Thuy Thang Cooperative in Hoa Khanh Village, Buon Ma Thuot where 50 quintals per hectare were achieved. Krong A-Na District, newly established at the beginning of 1982, achieved an average rice yield of 37.71 quintals per hectare, 3 percent in excess of planned levels and 36 percent more than the previous season.

The success of the 1981-1982 winter-spring season increasingly affirms the leadership of the party organization and local administrative echelons in organizing efforts to resolve grain requirements. With favorable soil and climate conditions and correct determination of a rational crop structure, the winter-spring season in Dak Lac Province increasingly occupies an important position in the economic construction of gradually becoming a primary production season, as well as in essentially achieving the grain production plans of the province. In 1981-1982, a rapid increase in cultivated area by actively opening new land and constructing wet rice fields. Since the very first winter-spring season of liberation, Dak Lac has had an enthusiastic movement of ethnic minorities launching 100 projects to clear land, construct fields and conduct water conservancy projects, gradually overcoming the old viewpoints of not wishing or being afraid to work on rice crops or fear caused by superstition or not knowing how to work wet fields in the ethnic minority areas. People in the local areas of the province actively constructed water conservancy projects, especially medium and small-scale projects which were easy to work and rapidly developed effective results.

Dac Lac also applied and introduced many scientific and technical advances to winter-spring production aimed at intensive cultivation from low to high yield (redesigning an appropriate planting schedule and variety structure, concentrating draft buffaloes and cattle, fertilizing, providing crop care and carrying out prevention and control of insects and disease). Dac Lac promptly initiated movement to improve old production relations and established new production relations. Since 1979, more than 90 percent of the families in the rural areas have entered cooperatives and production collectives; and the product contract mechanism for labor groups and individuals has strongly developed the new production relations and is a new motive force stimulating agricultural production to totally and firmly develop. Nevertheless, Dac Lac also still has many unresolved problems and difficulties.

First of all is the fact that the majority of the fields in the province have not yet perfected area and plot levees. A common occurrence is that the winter-spring area in many locations is lost or suffered a bad harvest because there is no initiative in water irrigation (many areas suffer drought while many others allow the water to be wasted by running into rivers and streams). Work during the winter-spring season in Dac Lac Province must be urgently conducted to assure the production of two crops but due to a lack of manpower, limited animal draft power and only enough machinery to assist to an extremely small degree, the entire area of many fields in some locations is not transplanted. The situation tends to adversely affect the fall crop; and simultaneously, care of the winter and transplanted area is limited. Because the newly cleared land is still fertile, many locations neglect intensive cultivation methods. Fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer and green manure, is little used. The province and districts have not yet given attention to establishing rice seed farms to assure an appropriate supply of high yield and insect and disease resistant seed for primary level production units. The material-technical base is still wanting and the proper level of attention is not yet given investment construction and use.

In striving to achieve an output of 32,000 tons of paddy during the 1982-1983 winter-spring season, Dac Lac is carrying out the following primary methods:

First, redesigning available land, actively expanding farming area, concentrating efforts to clear land and constructing fields to raise the area of the 1982-1983 winter-spring season to 10,200 hectares of wet rice, an increase of 1,500 hectares over the winter-spring season this year.

Second, to ensure water for irrigation throughout the season by repair and maintenance aimed at effectively developing available water conservancy, and maintaining firm coordination between land and water to achieve the slogan, "where is land and there is water, and with water there must be irrigated area."

Third, to apply the latest advanced technology to the winter-spring season, including agricultural scheduling, fertilization, transplanting, pest control, insect control, etc. The determination is to increase the output of the entire area of 2,500 hectares of wet rice to 10,000 tons of paddy.

fourth is to strengthen cooperatives and production collectives and to strictly achieve the product contract mechanism down to the last labor group and individual; and to establish models of high and stabilized yields in each area.

The winter-spring season in Dao Lac Province confirms the superiority in succession cropping, rapid area expansion and higher and more stabilized yields than the tenth-month crop. Besides rice, the area of grain, food and short-term industrial crops is also increasing, opening new expectations for firmly resolving the problem of self-balancing grain requirements in a province endowed with great strength in forests, long-term industrial crops, large-scale livestock raising and processing industry.

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AGRICULTURE

EFFICIENCY OF STATE FISHING INDUSTRY DETAILED

Hanoi, NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Vinh: "Increasing the Economic Returns at State-Operated Shrimp and Ocean Fish Enterprises"]

[Text] Our country has large potentials in the harvesting of shrimp and ocean fish. According to calculations made by research agencies, we can harvest more than 1 million tons of shrimp and fish each year. Along our country's seacoast are the two large deltas of the Red River and the Mekong River. These are shrimping grounds that have large and stable reserves. We can annually harvest more than 50,000 tons of shrimp alone. With their rich sources of marine products and abundant skilled and experienced labor, the coastal areas of our country have established many marine product production centers. All of the provinces and municipalities along the seacoast have state-operated fishing enterprises. At present, the marine products sector has 26 state-operated fishing enterprises, 2 of which are managed by the central level, the Haiphong Marine Products Federated Enterprise and the Chien Dao State-Operated Fishing Installation, and 20 of which are managed by the provinces. The enterprises that were established first have now had more than 10 years and have been strengthened and developed. In recent years, the output of the state-operated enterprises has accounted for 10 percent of the total shrimp and fish output of the entire marine products sector each year. These state-operated enterprises supply a large quantity of fresh fish to the cities and industrial complexes and for exportation. Each year, Hanoi receives an average of 5,000 tons and Ho Chi Minh City receives an average of 3,000 tons of shrimp and fish from the various state-operated fishing enterprises. The state-operated enterprises have rather large material bases and total fixed assets worth hundreds of millions of dong. The two central state-operated fishing enterprises have 68 ships with a total of 26,200 horsepower and many large (1,000 horsepower) ships equipped with modern fishing equipment. The local state-operated fishing installations have a total of 480 boats and 53,540 horsepower for harvesting marine products (480 boats and 53,540 horsepower); the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise accounts for one-fourth of the ships, boats and horsepower.

the marine products sector has a large corps of specialized technical personnel who are capable of receiving and managing ships with modern equipment and capable of developing state-operated fishing enterprises on the basis of large-scale, socialist production when harvesting marine products far from shore.

4. Investments and Unbalanced Production

Over the years, in the course of guiding their production and business, the state-operated enterprises have ignored cost accounting and given little attention to economic efficiency. Many enterprises have been formed and have operated over a rather long period using investment capital in the form of aid from foreign countries. Society needs shrimp and fish but little attention has been given to the costs involved in producing these products. Most of the products produced by state-operated enterprises are delivered to government agencies at fixed prices. Many enterprises complete their state plan but still incur losses; compensation is paid for the losses incurred. When investments are needed to expand the scale of production, the state provides whatever capital it can. The state provides subsidies, the enterprises rely upon them, production plans are not reliable and production is unbalanced.

Over the years, the prices of supplies, raw materials, gasoline and oil for fishing have increased, the investment capital of the state has decreased and the state-operated enterprises have encountered difficulties in their production; production guidelines, stages of development and the scale of production are unstable and investments have become piecemeal in nature. Many ships, boats, boats and equipment have been received and we have many large, modern ships (with fish finding equipment, depth finding equipment, fans, electronic equipment and so forth) as well as many types of equipment that are not needed for production now; the supply of production equipment has swollen and the number has increased but not in a manner balanced with repair services or replacement. This situation has persisted for many years and caused the state-operated enterprises to incur large depreciation in their production. At the same time, state-operated enterprises, initial investments have been made but they are carried out without stable, precise guidelines, as a result the plans must regularly be amended and patched together. Capital investments have gradually increased but production has not been able to make use of the equipment, boats or equipment capacity. Ships and boats that have been in use for many years are in need of repair, the regulations and codes governing the use and maintenance of equipment are lax, many ships and boats have not been used beyond periodic maintenance dates and the useful life of the equipment has declined. Few state-operated enterprises have paid attention to the traditional, highly effective gear used to catch marine products or to employing production workers who know more than one

method of catching marine products. In the rear service, repair and service enterprises, they lack the conditions and the capabilities needed to ensure that the production force at sea operates well. There are wide differences in the productivity at the state-operated enterprises. Besides the enterprises that carry out production well, such as the Con Dao State-

private fishing enterprise, which has raised its shrimp and fish catch from 1.5 to 2.0 tons per fisherman per year (1981-1982), there are many businesses that only average 3 to 4 tons. The majority of the highly productive state-operated enterprises are located in the provinces along the southern coast. This area, which lies near fishing grounds with large resources, is a favorable area. The slowness with which the management and reorganization of production has been carried out is one of the basic reasons why labor productivity has not increased at some state-operated enterprises.

In recent years, there has been a shortage of special purpose supplies for fishing and a shortage of gasoline and oil. Some enterprises have been using their profits or cash to procure supplies and petroleum products. This method of operating goes beyond the framework of regulations, results in lax management and gives rise to many negative phenomena. The place of production is at sea, but the management of products is not good. The sale of petroleum products, shrimp, fish, merchandise and so forth at sea still occurs.

Exporting Products in Order to Obtain Equipment

Shrimp and all other special purpose supplies and petroleum products needed for the harvesting of marine products must be imported from foreign countries. Such as medicine and spare parts, iron and steel, cables and netting, gasoline, oil and so forth. In addition to meeting the food needs of the people, the production task also requires setting aside a portion of the catch and part of the marine products processed for exportation. Only through exportation is it possible to purchase special purpose supplies for the fishing industry and to expand production. In view of the fact that the state-owned capital, the state-operated fishing enterprises must make the most of their existing capacity, rebalance their equipment, shift some to the harvesting of products, expand processing operations and allocate many sales out-lets for exportation.

In the past few years, as a result of exporting marine products, many state-operated fishing enterprises have gradually stabilized their production, balanced their supplies and finances, stopped incurring losses and begun to turn a profit. In 1982, 15 state-operated fishing enterprises completed their first year. The Con Dao Fishing Enterprise, which had been in a loss for many years and only had a few ships at sea in 1981, began to harvest and export shrimp for exportation in 1982, putting nearly 40 ships at sea and earning a profit. The Con Dao, Quang Nam-Da Nang, and other state-operated fishing enterprises have gradually expanded their production and accumulated self-required capital.

At present, the main product being exported is shrimp. The main type of fishing ship is the fishing ships and boats with 135 to 440 horsepower and 10 to 200 ton power boats; practically all enterprises have boats and equipment for exportation.

At present, enterprises have given their attention to improving their management and production. The state-operated fishing enterprise is

the shrimp while still at sea, thereby increasing its output and the quality of shrimp. This is a good production experience, one that we should make it possible for the other enterprises to apply.

Management of Production and Business

In the near future, years during which they will not have much investment capital, the state-operated fishing enterprises must make full use of their existing fishing capacity, coordinate fishing and rear service operations, extend their processing and perform their transportation task well.

Various enterprises have made changes in their production and management. Many new factors have emerged. The enterprises are implementing higher wages well and satisfying the three interests (the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the laborer). Many enterprises have rapidly raised their labor productivity and produce more.

The state-operated Fishing Enterprise has implemented the payment of individual product contracts with the collectives of workers on each trip to sea. The crews on ships are carefully selected and supplies are well managed. After each trip to sea, costs are deducted from the value of the product and one-half of the remaining sum is included in the budget and the other half is divided among the workers.

The Marine Products Federated Enterprise, which has been paying wages at progressive rates, recently implemented contract quotas and closely coordinated production at sea and on shore. The Fishing State-Operated Fishing Installation has implemented contract quotas. The Qua Hoi State-Operated Fishing Installation in Nghe An, the Ba Installation in Haiphong and other installations have implemented product contracts with the collective of workers on each trip to sea and implemented contract quotas with bonuses.

Enterprises are encouraging laborers to produce with enthusiasm, improve their product quality, reduce costs and increase output. It is the captain of the ship or boat who plays a key role since the ship or boat has left port as regards whether the trip is successful or not, whether costs are high or low and whether accidents occur. Many enterprises have attached importance to the selection and advanced training of captains and the crew.

Enterprises are paying attention to gasoline, oil and raw materials, the selection of equipment by season, quickly returning to sea and practicing additional types of fishing to replace the old.

Enterprises are trying to develop themselves, one that has not received appropriate attention. The enterprises are trying to develop themselves

at the point where they can provide their own minor and medium repair services. By means of self-acquired capital, they are gradually investing in additional rear support elements and services, investing in repair facilities, processing plants, storehouses, port piers and so forth. Some enterprises are gradually achieving balance in order to provide all the conditions needed to maintain the good operation of ships. By improving the management of production and business and allocating some of their capacity to provide marine products for exportation, the state-operated fishing enterprises can produce a catch of 70,000 tons of shrimp and fish per year by 1985, which will account for 15 percent of the total marine products catch of the entire country.

SITUATION OF RICE SEEDS IN NORTH AND SOUTH REPORTED

Hanoi, NORTH VIETNAM in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 1

[Untranslated article: "The North Sows Additional Reserve Rice Seedlings To Transplant Entire Area; In the South, Winter-Spring Rice Increases By 73,000 Hectares Over Last Year"]

For nearly a month now the weather has not been favorable: there has been frost, prolonged cold, with the average temperature hovering around 15°C, which is not suitable for the growth of seedlings and rice.

Rice seedlings that have been sowed have developed poorly. In many places, the germination rate has been affected by high humidity or the sprouting rate has been slow. The early-transplanted fifth-month rice has been slow in growing and thinning. According to the Statistics General Department, by early March, 1.5 million hectares may have been planted. The area on which rice seedlings were killed by the cold has increased to more than 12,000 hectares.

The cold has slowed down the rate of soil preparation for rice planting. In many places, the rice seedlings are mature enough for transplanting, but the soil is not available. A number of provinces, such as Nghe Tinh and Binh Duong, the municipality of Hai Phong, etc., for each hectare of rice seedlings, need about 3.5 hectares of rice. Some 141,000 hectares of rice seedlings will be necessary to transplant the entire area. The total area of rice seedlings amounts to 120,000 hectares (including the rice seedlings that are now being sown). Clearly, many places lack rice seedlings and if they do not sow additional reserve rice seedlings it will be difficult to transplant the entire area, on schedule and with the correct techniques.

At present, many provinces are concentrating on stepping up the rate of soil preparation, using water to wet the soil, and increasing the number of people working to make the soil friable in order to transplant the rice seedlings. In the immediate future, we must make all-out efforts to sow the fifth-month-spring rice in low-lying fields. In fields where the water is not deep, it is necessary to concentrate electricity-powered pumps to drain the water rapidly and promptly transplant the rice seedlings. The cooperatives must guide and encourage the farmers to transplant the rice seedlings economically and have

plans to sow supplementary seedlings in the late spring rice varieties (NW 74-2, NW 75-1, IF 1501-1-2, and dwarf Tran Chad).

In the southern provinces the winter-spring rice planting is progressing at a rather rapid rate: 82.4 percent of the area plan norm -- representing an increase of 23,000 hectares over the same period last year -- has been attained. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, and Phu Khanh have essentially completed the transplanting of winter-spring rice. The provinces south of Thanh Hai have planted nearly 81 percent of the area plan norm. The provinces of the Mekong Delta have planted more than 87 percent. In the southern provinces planting has not yet been completed on more than 110,000 hectares. On the planted area, the winter-spring rice is growing well. The rice area affected by insects and diseases amounts to 56,000 hectares, an increase over last year. There is a shortage of insecticides. The southern provinces are concentrating on planting the entire winter-spring area and on tending and protecting the early winter-spring rice plantings.

17 : 42 1/2-3

YEMIN LAW EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED HOG RAISING

YEMIN LAW in Vietnam 26 Jan 83 pp 1,4

Editorial: "Develop Hog Raising in All Three Economic Sectors"

During the first 3 years of the implementation of the third five-year plan, great advances have been made in the animal husbandry sector. In 1981 the nation had a total of 10,400,000 hogs, the highest level ever. After many years of stagnation, the number of water buffalo and cattle increased. In the animal husbandry sector continued to make progress. The number of hogs increased by 2.7 percent, the number of cattle increased by 9.7 percent, and the number of water buffalo increased by 2.7 percent, over the previous year. The number of poultry remained steady. Noteworthy was the fact that the number of hogs being raised increased in both numbers and weight. By the end of 1982 the localities had marketed nearly 8.4 million hogs which weighed an average of 3.4 kilograms, an increase of 3 kilograms over the previous year.

However, in comparison to the potential and the advantages resulting from the economic policy and the successful agricultural harvest, animal husbandry has not attained corresponding results. Family animal husbandry has declined, and state animal husbandry has declined. Industrial animal husbandry has declined noticeably. Ducks have not received attention. Industrial animal husbandry has not yet brought about corresponding results.

The economic development plan clearly states that animal husbandry must be developed in all localities and in all forms: family animal husbandry, state animal husbandry, and the gradual expansion of industrial animal husbandry. It is necessary to provide more and more foodstuffs for the population, especially in the municipalities and concentrated, and to pay attention to raising major livestock in the midlands and mountains. The raising must be developed in the areas which are suitable for raising, and the raising of chickens, ducks, geese, and fish must be expanded.

Animal husbandry must be developed comprehensively. Where conditions favorable for raising a type of livestock exist the raising of that type of livestock must be developed. That is the best way of exploiting the advantages of the areas. Special attention must be on livestock which have a high reproduction rate and a rapid production cycle.

In our country, pork accounts for about 65 to 70 percent of all meat and poultry produced annually. Hogs also provide large quantities of the best kind of fertilizer for the cultivation sector.

The foremost objective of the development of animal husbandry is doing a good job of resolving the food problem and contributing to improving the people's diet. Hogs are easily raised, eat everything, have a high reproduction rate, grow rapidly, and are raised in many areas. After being well-tended for a year, a sow can provide about a ton of pork a year, while cattle provide about 100 to 150 kilograms. A 6-month-old crossbred commercial hog may weigh 80 to 100 kilograms and provide two tons of good manure. Developing animal husbandry comprehensively and stressing hog raising is the direction for quickly providing sufficient meat to meet consumption needs.

There are still many capabilities for developing hog raising. In the family animal husbandry sector, at present the average family raises 1.62 hogs. If the subsidiary food crop area is maintained, and the animal feed processing, seedstock, and disease prevention problems are resolved, it will be possible to increase the number of families raising hogs, increase the average number of hogs being raised, and attain a total of more than 10 million hogs in the family economic sector. Collective animal husbandry is a progressive form of animal husbandry with high animal husbandry yields and high labor productivity, but the collective economic sector has not yet developed. Some places which have animal pens and specialized workers have abandoned animal husbandry. Collective animal husbandry has not brought about economic effectiveness because the organization of production and management is not yet good. Actual experience has shown that cooperatives which raise livestock on a concentrated basis are profitable because they have adopted a correct direction, raise hogs on a scale that is appropriate and in balance with the supply of feed during the year, raise livestock in accordance with technical standards, have good management, have specialized cadres and cooperative members, implement the system of contracting-out final output to groups and to individual workers. If they know how to overcome deficiencies and apply advanced animal husbandry experiences in a manner appropriate to the specific circumstances of each place, the cooperatives which raise livestock on a concentrated basis will be able to overcome the situation of incurring big deficits. It is necessary to restore collective animal husbandry and expand the other vocations in the cooperatives. Furthermore, collective animal husbandry provides large quantities of fertilizer for cultivation. Like the other aspects of production, collective animal husbandry must bring about economic effectiveness. As long as there are insufficient conditions for attaining that objective, concentrated animal husbandry should not be hastily developed. We must consolidate and gradually expand state-operated animal husbandry in order to meet the requirement of supplying foodstuffs to the state and set an advanced example for the collective economy and for the people. We must positively create new conditions for developing hog raising in all three economic sectors, with emphasis on the subsidiary food crop areas, the concentrated industrial zones, and the large municipalities, while at the same time doing a good job of taking care of the basic factors -- feed, breeding stock, and sanitation and disease prevention -- hog raising will develop rapidly with regard to both numbers and quality. Animal husbandry is also related to many other sectors, such a

...in the production and chemical industries, commerce, etc. Improving the quality of the water service will contribute to promoting the advance of animal husbandry.

...is one of the important economic sectors which must gradually be developed. In order to resolve the problem of food for the people, the development of animal husbandry, with especial emphasis on pig raising, is intended to meet these requirements.

...in 1951 was 11.5 million pigs -- an increase of 7 percent over the year before. We must endeavor to develop animal husbandry on three levels: individual, collective, and state. All-out effort must be made to encourage family animal husbandry. In addition to increasing the number of pigs, doing a good job of preventing and fighting illness, and raising the quality of the pigs, rationally using pork during the year, and keeping the number of pigs at a minimum, especially with regard to those that are not needed for meat, are very necessary to fulfill the animal husbandry

A HILLTRE

LE THANH NGHI MAKES TET VISIT TO PIG FARM

BK190957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] On the occasion of the Qui Hoi Tet, Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman of the Council of State, visited and worked with the Tam Dao hog breeding center and the Tam Dao chicken breeding center. Accompanying the vice chairman was Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu.

After listening to a report on activities of the Tam Dao hog breeding center, Vice Chairman Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of State, praised the center's cadres and workers for their efforts and urged them to develop the spirit of collective mastery and to overcome difficulties to produce more good breeding hogs in order to maintain the center's reputation as the hog breeding center of the nation.

The vice chairman also urged cadres and workers of the center to develop the available potentials of land and labor to set up integrated business establishments to increase the byproducts derived from hog raising. As an immediate task, the center must, along with hog raising, strive to develop land, grow more vegetables to feed the hogs, dig more fish ponds, plant more fruit and timber trees and so forth.

At the Tam Dao chicken breeding center, after listening to a report made by its Director on its activities over the past 10 years, Vice Chairman Le Thanh Nghi contributed to the center a number of ideas on maintaining and improving the quality of breeding chickens in order to produce more breeding chickens for distribution to various establishments throughout the country to increase the chicken population, thereby implementing satisfactorily the contract-based wage system for cadres and workers, improving their daily lives and positively developing the available land potential so as to expand the cultivated areas for fruit and timber trees, tea, peanuts, beans and so forth.

(END) (2/9/83)

'NHAN DAN' IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION

000001000 0000 Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Mar 83

(Text) The movement for agricultural cooperativization in the provinces of Nam Bo has initially taken a positive turn. As of early February this year, 21 percent of peasant families had joined the various cooperatives and production collectives and more than 15 percent of the cultivated land had been collectivized. In 1982 the number of new production collectives in the Nam Bo Provinces was greater than the number of those set up previously. To date, 1 precinct, 3 districts, 2 cities, 3 towns, 225 villages, 19 city wards and 602 hamlets have basically completed the process of cooperativization under the production collective form.

Many socialist collectivized production units have initially displayed superiority over individual production. A number of cooperatives have expanded their business operations and developed various branches and trades to boost income. The practice of conducting joint business activities to raise breeding swine and ducks, culture seed, process sugar, mill rice and other grains has emerged in many provinces. Carrying out small-scale irrigation, transforming ricefields and using new rice strains have become more convenient and a factor that helps the cooperatives and production collectives increase ricefield productivity.

The management that uses planning as the core and extends to contracts to labor groups and laborers has effectively contributed to increasing economic results, consolidating cooperatives and production collectives, and attracting the participation of peasants in the movement for agricultural cooperativization. However, the movement has developed unevenly. Some localities have failed to thoroughly carry out land reallocation and to vigorously take preparatory steps toward cooperativization. A number of localities have even failed to firmly grasp the characteristics and objectives of the effort to organize the peasants' participation in various forms of cooperativization and in the application of the new mechanism for management.

The training of cadres has progressed slowly and with poor quality, thus being an impediment to the development and consolidation of the movement for agricultural cooperativization.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT HOLDS TRAINING COURSE

DA210740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Feb 83

Text: The Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee and the Committee for Agricultural Transformation of Ben Tre Province recently organized a district training course on agricultural cooperativization for more than 200 Party cadres of various branches and sectors and for the comrade members of various provincial and district party committees in Nam Bo.

The course was held to carry out the program formulated by the central committee to train all the district party committee members in the Nam Bo Province in agricultural cooperativization to meet the demands of the changing situation of the cooperativization movement.

During the course, the comrade deputy head of the Party Central Committee Agriculture Department stressed a number of problems concerning the Party's current agricultural cooperativization policy in Nam Bo. He reminded all the trainees that after completing their training they should satisfactorily fulfill their role as key cadres in constantly, actively and steadily promoting the agricultural cooperativization movement in their localities.

During the course, during which various comrades of the Party Central Committee Agriculture Department taught a number of basic lessons on the Party's current agricultural cooperativization; the direction of agricultural production development from now until 1985; the basic concepts of the management of production collectives and agricultural production solidarity; the three steps of the movement for organizing and building production collectives; and the role of basic party organizations in leading agricultural cooperativization.

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

OW011345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] By 25 February sowing and transplanting work for the 5th month-spring rice crop had been done on only 1,380,000 ha countrywide, or 81 percent of the plan norm, 95,000 ha less than in the corresponding period last year.

The north, with a slow work rate, had fulfilled only 76.5 percent of the plan norm, with 255,000 ha still remaining to be sown or transplanted. The nine [number as heard] provinces of Haiphong, Ha Bac, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Son Binh, Son La and Lai Chau, with a fairly rapid pace of sowing-transplanting work, fulfilled from 82.5 to 92.2 percent of the plan norms. The six provinces with a slow work rate, fulfilling less than 60 percent of the plan norms, are Hanoi, Ha Son Binh [name of province as heard], Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Lang Son. It is expected that by 14 March the north will have had sowing-transplanting work done on about 950,000 ha and thus about 100,000 ha, or 10 percent of the plan norm, will not have been sown or transplanted within the best growing season.

The southern provinces had carried out transplanting and direct sowing-planting on 366,000 ha for the winter-spring rice crop, or 89.1 percent of the plan norm, 40,000 ha more than in the corresponding period last year. The Mekong Delta provinces, in particular, fulfilled 92.3 percent of the plan norm, with sowing-transplanting work done on 360,000 ha. Rice plants have developed well in most areas.

Regarding care for the crop, the north had carried out first-phase weeding on only 126,000 ha, or 15.4 percent of the transplanted area. Weeding was slow in most localities. This year's supply of organic manure increased slightly over last year. A total of 240,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, or 54 percent of the plan norm, had been imported. Due to the very slow transportation and supply of nitrogenous fertilizer to the localities from the central level, most of the localities lacked fertilizer and could not fertilize their rice paddies in due time. Rice pests, including rice blast, have appeared in certain southern areas, affecting some 2,000 ha of the rice crop. Some provinces, such as Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh, have been affected by drought.

Regarding the cultivation of vegetables and industrial crops, by 25 February only 130,000 ha had been sown countrywide, 130,000 ha less than in the

corresponding period last year. The main causes are the localities' focus on rice cultivation, lack of chemical fertilizer, increases in the prices of fuel and difficulties in processing and consumption.

Regarding pig breeding, some progress has been noted in many provinces, but epidemic diseases have appeared in some areas, causing the deaths of thousands of hogs.

In the coming period, the northern provinces should devote their work to completing the transplanting for the 5th month-spring rice crop and then shift their attention to caring for the crop; the southern provinces should secure fuel, oil and facilities to combat drought affecting rice crops, control rice pests and at the same time continue to grow legumes and subsidiary crops for the spring crop.

12-12-53

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON AGRICULTURAL TAX REGULATIONS

BK031248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 83

[NHAN DAN 3 March editorial: "Thoroughly Understand and Scrupulously Implement the Regulations on Agricultural Taxes"]

[Text] On 3 March 1983, the State Council promulgated the regulations on agricultural taxes. This is a taxation law of profound economic and social significance and a great policy of the party and state for agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

The agricultural taxes were promulgated in 1951 when our people were concentrating every effort on the anticolonialist resistance struggle and preparing for land reform to overthrow the landlord class, give land and ricefields to poor peasants and mobilize the people to use their material and physical force to support the resistance victoriously.

Through the various stages of land reform and agricultural cooperativization in the north and since the total liberation of the south, the agricultural taxation policy has been amended and supplemented several times to suit the realistic situation.

In the past this policy has brought about great results in promoting the development of agricultural production, the socialist transformation and the consolidation of new production relations in the rural areas, especially in securing for the state a volume of grain necessary for national construction and defense. However, if compared to the requirements of fulfilling obligations justly and rationally, stimulating intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, expanding the cultivated area, and strengthening the state management over the correct and economical use of land, the results achieved are still limited.

The former agricultural taxes were based on the harvest from land and rice fields and calculated per capita in an egalitarian manner. The taxes were collected only when the harvest exceeded the exemption norms. In the new situation, this method of tax computation prevents the development of the role of agricultural taxes in land management and use, and does not create favorable conditions for the labor division for reclaiming virgin land and for family planning.

the calculation per capita in each household is also not suitable to the principle of distribution according to labor and the current management system in agriculture. The old taxation policy did not clearly distinguish collective and individual production to stimulate the development of the collective economy and regulate properly the income of those who used much of the land and of fields in individual production.

Because of these limitations, it is necessary and urgent to improve the agricultural taxation policy. Resolution No 26, dated 23 June 1980, of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, fourth tenure, indicated clearly: The agricultural taxation policy must be unified throughout the country. It must be just, simple and based on the area and fertility of the land to encourage intensive cultivation and multicropping, the expansion of cultivated area, and improvement in land management and use.

The Party Central Committee resolution asserted: The state must institute a policy to promote production and control the flow of goods in the areas of collective and individual economies by collecting taxes in kind, making obligatory deliveries, purchases, and using two-way contracts.

The new agricultural taxes promulgated by the State Council are based on the principle that the agricultural taxation policy can be applied nationwide in a just, rational and unified manner. They will contribute to building socialism, defending the socialist fatherland, accelerating socialist modernization, strengthening socialist production relations in rural areas, promoting intensive cultivation, expanding the cultivated area, and managing land with highest results.

The agricultural taxes are not based on the harvest from land and rice-cultivating owners, but are based on the quantity and quality of land used. All collective and individuals using agricultural land or other types of land for agricultural production are dutybound to pay agricultural taxes.

The new agricultural taxes are based on the principle that users of the same area and type of land will pay the same taxes. According to this principle, whoever takes pains in production, improves the land and technical assets in the intensive cultivation, and increases the number of crops and yield, the norm of agricultural taxes will be lower than that of those who exerted no effort.

The new agricultural taxes on virgin and fallow land and expand the cultivated area will be collected on the newly reclaimed land for a certain period of time, beginning with the first harvest from newly reclaimed land, and for 1-3 years on the newly reclaimed fallow land. In the mountainous and hilly zones, if the virgin and fallow land reclaimed is used for agriculture in their production and life, the above provisions will not apply.

The new agricultural taxes reflect the policy toward nationalities in the mountainous and hilly areas that our policy of collecting taxes will be lenient, and will help the mountainous regions to surge

forward to gradually balance their own finance and grain needs. The regulations therefore provide separate tax norms for mountainous villages, which are lower than those of midland and lowland villages.

The regulations on agricultural taxes promote the implementation of land reform policy and encourage peasants to join cooperatives and production collectives. The tax schedules and figures in the regulations are those to be applied to the collective economic installations with some necessary privileges. If those peasants' families which still work individually are using much land, they will have to pay some extra taxes in addition to the generally prescribed amounts in the tax schedule, depending on the area of land used.

The agricultural taxes, as all other types of taxes, constitute part of taxpayers' obligations to socialist industrialization and to national construction and defense.

The amount of agricultural tax collected nationwide in terms of grain averaged only 6.2 percent of the annual gross production volume during the 5-year period 1976-1980. If the taxes are converted into money, they account for only 5 percent of the state budget. The taxes to be collected in accordance with the new regulations will increase to approximately 10 percent of the annual gross production volume. As a result, the tax norms prescribed for land users are somewhat higher than those in the past few years.

This increase in tax norms on the one hand reflects the progress made in agriculture as a result of the rather large state investment in irrigation and intensive cultivation. On the other, it reflects the ever greater requirements of developing the economy and national defense.

The agricultural taxes mobilize peasants--nearly 70 percent of the country's population--to make worthier contributions to the common cause while always enabling the agricultural producers to keep an average of 90 percent of their production volume.

The regulations on agricultural taxes mark new progress in the policy of grain obligations and promote the development of production. The spirit and content of the regulations should be thoroughly understood by the cadres and people and by all sectors and echelons. On this basis, we will create a high level of identity of views on the lines of policies, and a high determination among all the party members and people to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in order to fulfill by all means the objectives and stipulations in the regulations.

The administration and the financial agencies at all levels are responsible for satisfactorily inventorying the area of land, classifying land categories and determining the yields from land, and for calculating taxes in accordance with the regulations. They should organize to collect all the taxes properly according to the prescribed policy and in a complete and rapid manner.

All organizations and individual are dutybound to pay agricultural taxes. They should declare correctly how much land they were allocated and how long it was used, and should pay all the due taxes on time.

Our people who love their country and socialism and are absolutely confident in the Party leadership, will certainly develop their collective mastery, ensure the scrupulous implementation of the regulations on agricultural taxes, contribute to changing the socioeconomic situation and advance the revolution to new steps forward.

1974/25

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

ORDER ON AGRICULTURAL TAXES--By virtue of Article 1-0 of the SRV Constitution and Article 34 of the Law Organizing the National Assembly and the Council of State, this is to announce that the regulations on agricultural taxes were promulgated by the SRV Council of State on 25 February 1983. ["Text" of 3 March Council of State Order signed by Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh in Hanoi] [BK030340 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 83]

CSO: 4209/253

LIGHT INDUSTRY

THAI BINH PROVINCE INCREASES EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 83 p 3

Article by Huu Tho: "My Home Province Produces Export Goods"]

Thai Binh is a province which, after the large cities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Hanoi, leads the lowland and midland provinces in average export value per capita as well as for each laborer. To a number who have conducted a research study, this is not strange but it is a surprise to me because I know that this province has no mountains or hills and has the sea but products from the province do yet participate in export. It is a province with a lowland belt which although fertile has an area of less than 700 square meters per capita and primarily grows rice, an important product but primarily for consumption requirements within the country. The source of agricultural raw materials for export is not as abundant as many other provinces. Therefore, what is the route to making export products of such a province?

In the realm of exports at the present time are many things which must be analyzed before a proper evaluation can be made. Under present conditions, to construct primary export products, the local area must rely on available sources of raw materials and must be closely aligned with the economy to compete in purchasing and sales with nearby provinces before a competitive market is acquired which does not disturb the market. The slogan here is, "Start with manpower and land and rise from rice, pigs and other crops." It must be stated that the awareness and capabilities to grow commercial crops has only recently been acquired. When recognizing the need to increase rice yields and output, the province has set aside 11,000 of the total 89,000 hectares of farming land for growing commercial crops to answer the raw material requirements for producing export goods.

As a growing province, production exceeded local consumer requirements but the present situation could not be used as goods for export as long as they were still consumed within the country. The export goods of Thai Binh Province are jute and products made from jute such as jute rugs of all sizes, jute bags, mats, rush rugs, powdered pepper, essential oils, bamboo products, and handicrafts made from the land and manpower of the home province. There are also wool and colored embroidery for which raw materials must be imported from foreign countries. Up to the present time the value of export goods using the

Local raw materials of Thai Binh Province account for up to 60 percent. Export goods using local raw materials could be much greater with the use of pigs, dried and powdered garlic, poultry meat, feathers, etc. By 1985, the amount of trade will rapidly increase but raw materials from the local area will account for more than 80 percent. This is something about which I am extremely enthusiastic.

Further, I must state that Thai Binh also has a number of long-term traditional and fairly skilled trades such as silver engraving and the production of bamboo goods and rush mats. However, fairly many new trades have developed such as the production of jute rugs, wool rugs, colored embroidery, leather gloves, badminton rackets, fans, etc.

This province with one of the highest populations in the country has an abundant force of labor. The division of agricultural and social labor is an extremely acute problem closely related to the process of developing the commodity economy. There are more than 80,000 laborers engaged in export goods production, more than 10 percent of the social labor, not counting those participating in the growing of rice, rice, rushes, sericulture and other crops for producing export products. The villages of Luong Hien in Kien Xung District and Minh Lang in Vu Thu District have more than 50 percent of the laborers participating in export goods production. Kien Xung District has 37 of 39 villages with primary level units engaged in export goods production, probably only exceeded by Chau Giang District in Thai Binh Province where all villages have export goods handicrafts. It was primarily for this reason that the Provincial Party Congress this time decided to create conditions for all units and cooperatives to participate in export goods production on the basis of stabilized goods and firm sources of available raw materials.

Thai Binh Province has two state-operated enterprises and more than 300 cooperatives producing export goods. It is interesting to note that of the 300 cooperative units producing export goods, only 40 are specialized cooperatives, while 260 cooperatives are located in the agricultural cooperatives. Under present conditions, such organization is necessary. Agriculture is still primarily conducted by hand with both a surplus and a shortage of labor. The organization of handicraft cooperatives in agricultural cooperatives both assures labor for intensive cultivation during periods of agricultural activity and full employment of labor during the days and months of inactive agricultural activity, produces additional export goods, raises the living standards of the cooperative members, increases the funds of the cooperative, provides increasingly greater material and monetary contributions to the state, creates a division in labor capable to assist in gradually forming the agricultural-industrial structure in the cooperative and creates a basis for forming an agricultural-industrial structure on a district level in the most rapid manner without using state resources. Problems are still encountering fairly many difficulties. It is therefore necessary to continue to improve the organization.

Cooperatives producing export goods are widespread handicraft cooperatives.

Cooperatives producing export goods are widespread handicraft cooperatives.

production with the material areas, not expanding; and if product quality is raised--an important matter in the existence of export goods, the export value of Thai Binh Province can be much greater.

Each hectare of farming land producing more than 2,8000 dong and each citizen producing an average of 176 dong in export goods--an achievement higher than other provinces with the same conditions but not yet the limit of rapid development by Thai Binh Province.

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1957 10 10 1000--Citizens' Indiscriminate assistance of the cooperatives' (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the Foreign Trade service and many rubber (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the city (at Ho Chi Minh)--the Dien Bien Cooperative (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the carried out study and research and has successfully (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the product meets the quality standards (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the degree of vulcanization (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the cooperative has planned to produce 40,000 pairs of gloves (1957 10 10 1000) 1000, the first quarter of 1958. [Text] [Hanoi 1958 DAV in (1957 10 10 1000) 1000]

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEW AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD PUT TO USE IN HANOI

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 83 p 1

Article by Nguyen Hoan: 'Hanoi Posts and Telegraph Service Completes Construction and Assembly of a 5,000-Number Automatic Telephone Switchboard.'

[Text] A large automatic XY coordinate-type telephone switchboard having a 5,000-number capacity was built and assembled by the postal sector in Hanoi and officially put to use on 2 February. With this switchboard, the total telephone capacity of the municipality is now doubled. As an immediate step, the Hanoi Posts and Telegraph Service is going to install telephones to satisfy the needs of Thanh Cong and Giang Vo collective workers' prefabricated housing quarters and the adjacent organs and later this year will continue to install telephones in Kim Lien and Trung Tu areas and other localities.

During the construction and assembly task, the cadres and workers of Postal District Corporation I and Hanoi Posts and Telegraph Service had to overcome very many difficulties and to resolve many technical problems, such as installing a number of structures to allow the new 48-volt switchboard to be compatible with the Hanoi network, which is using 60 volts and the new switchboard, which uses the coordinate-type selector units, to work in conjunction with the switchboards using multiple-contact and two-motion selector units, which are in operation in Hanoi; studying and making relays for long-distance calls, and successfully producing large numbers of switches to turn the XY switchboard, which is of the single-exchange type used for internal communication, into one that operates in conjunction with other switchboards in Hanoi within the multiple-exchange network.

Thanks to the common efforts of different units, so far the XY 5,000-number switchboard has been able to connect with 4,400 numbers, thus considerably exceeding the originally anticipated need of being able to serve 3,000 numbers. On the basis of the abundant capacity of this switchboard, the Hanoi Posts and Telegraph Service is urgently organizing the manufacturing of relay assemblies for long-distance lines.

The fact that the XY 5,000-number switchboard was built and assembled and put to good use affirms the correct direction that has been taken to develop production under the conditions of the postal sector having only limited sources of capital.

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CSO: 4209 261

LABOR

STEPS TO INCREASE INCOME OF WORKERS' FAMILIES URGED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Legitimate Income of Families of Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] Wages -- including wages paid for piecework production -- and bonuses are the two principal sources of income of all families of workers and civil servants. But at present, because of changes in prices and in the supplying of goods by the localities there are difficulties, so those sources of income do not yet meet the essential needs of many families.

Finding ways to increase the legitimate incomes of the families of workers and civil servants, reducing the difficulties in the families' lives, and limiting the negative acts are responsibilities of the directors and trade unions of each base, and are also a matter of conscience and sympathy on the part of the leaders toward the people who produce material wealth for society.

Under the form of contracting-out, by means of the mass organizations and local administrations, Hanoi has brought industry to the neighborhoods and has brought jobs to the families. That has resulted in rather large incomes for tens of thousands of families of workers and civil servants. Some 982 families in Dong Da and Hai Ba wards work on a regular basis for the Mua Dong Textile Enterprise. The trade union has arranged for 95 percent of the families of workers of the Hanoi Leather Shoe Factory to take additional work home.

The Dong Trieu state farm in Quang Ninh Province allowed all of its workers to borrow capital and seedstock and temporarily allotted them land so that they could grow crops and raise livestock, and thus enabled most workers to have a source of income that was nearly equal to their income from salaries and bonuses.

The Ha Bac Materials Corporation reduced the number of people on the production line in order to set up a self-sufficiency farm. The products of that farm that were supplied to the workers nearly equalled the ration standards supplied by the state. They were also a legitimate source of income for all the corporation's workers.

Fully utilizing everyone's free time, the labor capabilities of society that have not yet been used, and the waste materials in the production process in

order to produce products for society and increase the legitimate incomes of workers' families, are tasks with a political-social significance and bring about economic benefits. But the process of carrying out production must be organized, both parties must benefit, and the state materials and goods must be closely managed so that they will not leak out to the outside and so that products of lower quality than those produced in the enterprise will not be produced.

The directors and trade unions at the base level are responsible for the lives of the workers and civil servants and are the managers of production and people. Therefore, when assigning work to workers and cadres so that they can work at home, or creating conditions for everyone to do more work so that they can have additional income, it is necessary to strengthen management of all aspects and oppose the practice of doing more at home than at the enterprise. Only thereby can making arrangements for workers to do additional work at home truly serve to increase production for society and increase the legitimate incomes of all families.

11: 4.3.9/435

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

SRV POPULATION GROWTH ENVISAGED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese No 3 & 4 (147-148) 1983 p 5

[Article by Dang Thu, PhD, of the Labor Science Institute: "Some Characteristics of the Vietnamese Population"]

[Text] Our country's population has increased rapidly over the past 40 years. Since 1939, the population growth rate rose to 3 percent each year except for the 1943-51 period which was marked by the 1945 famine and the beginning of the resistance against French colonialism and when the population increased by only 0.5 percent each year on the average. The increase was especially rapid--up to 3.8 percent each year--during the 1955-60 period. In the space of 22 years from 1955 to 1977, the Vietnamese population doubled despite the anti-U.S. resistance. At present, our country's population is 56 million and is still increasing at the rate of 2.4 percent each year.

During the 1960-70 period, each Vietnamese woman had six children on the average versus the present number five. At the same time, the population growth had basically stopped in many countries where each woman gave birth to only 1.4 to 2.1 children on the average.

Below are the cones which illustrate different age groups in the populations of Vietnam, the UK and Sweden. Looking at these age group cones, we will see the following characteristics:

1. The number of adults in the 21-59 age group represents 36.8 percent of the population of our country and 51.9 percent of that of Sweden (where this number is 1.41 times larger than that in our country). The number of children in the 0-14 age group represents 42 percent of our country's population, 22 percent of that of the UK and 20.7 percent of that of Sweden (where it is only 0.5 of ours). It follows that in our country each adult in the 21-59 age group has to raise three times as many children under 15 as his counterpart does in Sweden or any other country whose population has basically stopped growing.

2. At present, our country has 550,000 women who are 24 of age. Supposing that each woman gives birth to only one child exactly at the age of 24 and does not have any childbirth before and after this age, there will be 550,000 more babies each year. If the total nationwide deaths of less than 400,000 is deducted, the population will nevertheless show an increase. On reckoning, we have found that

in a few decades, if each Vietnamese couple gives birth to only one child, our population will increase by nearly 5 million by the year 2000--that is, a yearly increase of 0.4 percent.

If, from now on, each Vietnamese couple gives birth to only two children, our population will rise to nearly 70 million by 2000--a yearly increase of 1.2 percent--and will come to nearly 90 million by the year 2030 when it will stop growing.

In other words, if each couple gives birth to only two children, our population will continue to increase by 60 percent before stopping. But if the birth rate is reduced gradually until the maximum of two children per couple is achieved only, in the next 30 years, the population increase will be very great and our population will be 2.5 times larger than it is now and will stop growing only when it reaches the 140 million figure.

3. In our country, women with the highest childbirth rate are those in the 21-40 age group who give birth to as many as 80 percent of the current total of 1.7 million babies born each year. But more important is the number of females who are approaching the childbearing age since it is nearly 2.5 times larger than the present number of women of the childbearing age (comparison made on the basis of the lined portions of the age groups cones). In 20 years, these females will reach the childbearing age and if the present birth rate still goes on by then, they will give birth to 4 million babies each year. It will then be difficult for any state to adequately organize the rearing and education of these forthcoming children, to provide them with public health service, working and traveling means and to create jobs for them in the subsequent years!

For this reason, it is necessary to implement immediately and strictly the Directive of the Council of Ministers on the advisability for each couple to have only two children.

It must be noted that the age groups cone for each province, district and village is similar to that for the entire country so that the above-mentioned remarks hold true also for each province, district and village.

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CSO: 4209/246

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

DIRECTIVE ON CAMPAIGN TO SETTLE NOMADS

BK191006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] On 11 February 1983 the Council of Ministers issued Directive No 47-CT, providing the following guidance for reviewing the results of the campaign to promote settled farming and a settled life.

1. Review the campaign to promote settled farming and a settled life and the implementation of the cooperativization program over the past 15 years, verify the results obtained, develop good models and draw on experiences learned from the task of organizing and directing this campaign.
2. Determine remaining problems, find out the causes of these problems, and adopt positive and effective measures to step up the campaign during the years ahead.
3. Clearly define the duties between various sectors and echelons under this campaign and recommend the party and the state to supplement various systems and policies toward those compatriots who are involved in the campaign to promote settled farming and a settled life.

The chairmen of the people's committees of various provinces must, within their responsibility and power, provide close guidance for the conduct of this review. All sectors concerned, especially the government's nationalities commission; the Ministries of Agriculture, Food, Finance, Public Health, Education, and Communications and Transportation; the State Planning Commission and the State Bank are responsible for coordinating with the Ministry of Forestry in reviewing and evaluating the results of this campaign over the past years and working out details for the implementation of this campaign under the 1983-85 plan.

CSO: 4203/253

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NATIONALITIES DEPARTMENT HEAD SENDS TET GREETINGS TO MINORITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 pp 1,4

[Lunar new year's greetings to the ethnic minority people from Hoang Truong Minn, a member of the VCP Central Committee, head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Central Committee, and Chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly: "Ethnic Minority People Enthusiastically, Confidently Begin a New Spring"]

[Text] Beautiful, marvelous spring has returned to our beloved Vietnamese homeland.

At the end of 1982, during the fourth session of the seventh term of the National Assembly in Hanoi, the members of the Nationalities Council came from all corners of the homeland, bringing with them the desires, intelligence, accomplishments, military exploits, and concern for the nation, of the 53 ethnic groups and fraternal tribes in both the north and the south.

Last year a considerable number of difficulties -- storms and flooding in Central Vietnam, enemy attacks from many directions, a scarcity of materials and facilities, and even dishonest trading, speculation, thievery, and collusion -- continued to affect the lives of our people. But standing out above all those things was the strength of the ethnic solidarity bloc.

The border is long and curving, like the extending arm of a great mother who always embraces her 53 brave, persistent, diligent, and creative children, who seem to grow larger, smarter, more attractive, and more active every year. If one goes to the high-lying northern border region one will see large numbers of very familiar scenes which strangely appear to be newer and more attractive. For example, at an advance outpost there are three young soldiers -- a Nung, a Lao, and a Vietnamese. They speak in the common language and teach one another to sing folk songs in their native tongues. They greet the mothers and elder sisters of the Tay, Day, and Mong ethnic groups who bring them Tet cakes and apricot branches which are resplendent with color. Our young soldiers report to the women that the homeland's sacred border will always be solidly defended. At the Quang Ninh coal mine, the Cao Bang tin mine, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Thac Bac hydroelectric plant, then down to the great Da River water drainage project, then the Viet Tri industrial zone, and the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, everywhere we encounter workers of many different ethnic backgrounds

and are maturing and advancing to the mastery of modern science and technology, and who during the past year achieved many accomplishments of which they can be very proud. The Binh Lap (Lang Son), Dien Bien (Lai Chau), and Nam Man

and Lam Son state forests and state farms, and the Tan Moc (Ha Bac), Phuoc Lam (Lai Chau), Hoang Ho (Quang Ninh), and Nam Son (Lang Son) advanced cooperatives, have eloquently affirmed that the policies and measures of the party and state toward agriculture and forestry of the nation in general and of the mountain region specifically are entirely correct. The three strengths of the mountain region are now being brought into play. The lives of the ethnic minority peoples are gradually being stabilized.

The primary schools and the general education and cultural supplementation classes have been maintained despite the enemy shelling. The sound of teachers teaching lessons and the sound of ethnic minority children reciting their lessons in the high-lying border areas are illustrative of our people's voice of peace and friendship. They are entirely contrary to the plots and acts of the enemy reactionaries to start a war and create ethnic hatred and division. The borderland's borders are still strongly defended. The ethnic minority peoples in the northern border areas are continuing to stabilize their lives and are boldly advancing.

It is the people of the ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands -- Gia Lai, Kon Tum, and Dao Lac -- and in Lam Dong, Thuan Hai, and Dong Nai. Go to Ha Tinh, Binh Hoa, and Tra Vinh. Go to the delta of the Mekong River, which provides fertility for the crops and fields of the south. Everywhere we can witness an atmosphere of cheerfulness, enthusiasm, and national conciliation on the part of our people, of solidarity among the ethnic components of our country in order to transform the old society and build a new life. The movement to build water conservancy projects from the Central Highlands to the Nam Bo lowlands, the villages that have just sprung up, and the rich orchards and jungle fields in the areas in which ethnic minority people have recently settled have brought about the transformation of the ethnic minority areas in the south. Many people in the Central Highlands who had for generations practiced shifting cultivation are now celebrating spring in neat houses in well-populated, happy villages, with flowers, Tet firecrackers, glutinous rice cakes, and pork. Although their lives are not yet free from want and are not prosperous, they are far different from the past. Defending and building, and maintaining and developing, are like the encouragement of a kind mother who wants our people to advance. The Cham, Khmer, Hoa, and Thai people all realize the necessity of contributing to the over-all enterprise of the nation. Even people who had gone astray, such as the H'Mong, Nung, etc., have appealed over the Voice of Vietnam for their brothers and friends to "return to the revolution, the villages, and the national enterprise." The "FULRO" organization has been disintegrated and the reactionaries are before the strength of our people. During the past year the participation of the ethnic minority people in the Nam Bo lowlands, in the Central Highlands, and in central Vietnam to the nation's common undertaking is more enlarged and there are prospects for many new accomplishments and the new era of our nation enters spring.

The resolutions of the 1960 Party Congress and, recently, the resolutions of the Ninth Plenum of the 1961 Central Committee and the party organizations at the

various conditions, like spring breezes, encouraged the ethnic minority people in the mountain region to make new advances in the new year, and solidly solve the grain problem in the localities to create a basis on which to bring into play the strengths of the mountain region. Our people in the mountain region must promote the protection of forests, afforestation, and the rational exploitation of forests; closely combine agriculture and forestry; and expand domestic commerce in order to do a good job of exploiting and using forest natural resources, use the forest to nourish the forest, and put an end to the evils of cutting down forests, burning forests, and wasting forestry products; and tie in fixed cultivation and habitation with the development of forestry and agriculture in the mountain region.

The people of the ethnic groups all over the country are beginning the year 1983 with optimism and confidence in the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee, and are determined to endeavor to surpass the state plan for 1983, the first year of the fifth five-year plan (1981-1985), in order to contribute to the creation of a true, all-round transformation so that we can fulfill the socialist program set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

With the strength of the great ethnic solidarity bloc and of the system of socialist collective ownership, the ethnic minority people in our country are determined to advance with a spirit of self-reliance, improve their material and spiritual lives, and contribute to, along with the people of the entire nation, the socialist construction and stoutly defending the socialist homeland.

The Nationalities Department of the VCP Central Committee and the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly, on the occasion of the new year festival, wish the people of the entire nation health and progress and hope that the national solidarity bloc will be increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

Health, prosperity, great solidarity.

Health, prosperity, great solidarity.

Health,
prosperity,

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

NEED TO CURB SUPERSTITION

BK011528 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 83 p 2

["Maintenance of Security" feature article: "Prevent the Enemy From Using Superstition to Bewitch the People and Undermine Us"]

[Text] Superstition has long been strongly condemned in our country. Such practices as fortune telling, holding seances, making offerings to spirits, tossing fortune sticks, burning hell money and so forth have decreased. Various temples, shrines and occult societies which serve as gathering places for such nonsensical activities have been closed. However, at present superstition still exists and is developing in certain places in the cities, as well as in the countryside, including agricultural areas, mountain regions and areas inhabited by ethnic minority peoples. It attracts people of all age groups and has an adverse effect on cultural life, ideology, feelings and economic life of society.

Superstition, which is by nature a backward social phenomenon, can exist because there are a number of people who are lacking in knowledge and naive in their concept of the universe and who believe in nonsensical matters. The reactionaries often take advantage of religions and spread superstitious beliefs to further their dark political ends...[ellipses as published]. This is what reactionary forces continue to resort to for obscurantist and ruling purposes, taking advantage of man's gullability and devout belief to deceive and bewitch the masses and sabotage us in the cultural, ideological, political, economic and other fields.

We must seek to thoroughly understand all the manifestations of superstition and devise measures to prevent the enemy from using them to their own advantage.

A prevalent manifestation of superstition is the revival of establishments where the rites of the occult are performed. The Phu Giay Festival in Ha Nam Ninh, a festival smacking of superstition which was once abolished, has now been held again; and on certain days thousands of people came there to worship. Likewise, the Princess Su Festival in An Giang is also a gathering of superstitious people; and it draws tens of thousands of worshippers every year. In Haiphong, there is the "Fairies' Festival," and in Thai Binh, there has emerged the Hoa Long-Di Lac religious sect. In Ha Dong, there is a tomb of an unknown

warem girl under the Trinh-Mac Dynasty which draws thousands of worshippers on every 1st and 15th days of the lunar month.... In some localities, the number of people having their fortune read is increasing, a phenomenon which is catching on among the youths. Such practices as selecting an auspicious day for a wedding, comparing the stars of the groom and bride, having a superstitious fear of odd-numbered dates, considering it bad luck if one meets a girl after leaving home for the day (!) and so on have dictated the thought pattern and conduct of a number of people.

In the south, the practice of superstitious rites and fortune telling are developing anew. Many families want to set up shrines and altars again. Some hamlets are also planning to rebuild a village temple in honor of the local god and so forth.

In the border areas in particular, where the enemy is stepping up sabotage activities and where ethnic minority groups with different customs and religious beliefs reside, superstition has been taken advantage of by the enemy to undermine us. The enemy has established contact with bad and backward elements, superstitious rite celebrants and witch doctors to deceive and create superstition among the people and create problems to weaken the solidarity between the people and the army, thus disrupting border security and providing itself with a chance to conducting land-grabbing and sabotage activities.

One of the many causes of this situation is the people's post-war psychology. Many families have lost their loved ones. To relieve their grief many people, although they do not believe in spirits, have found solace in making offerings to spirits and burning hell supplies money. On the other hand, there exist in society a number of gullible people who fall for the propaganda of bad elements serving as henchmen of the enemy, thus allowing them to use superstitious activities as a means to rally forces for opposition and sabotage purposes against us.

Another cause of superstition is the existence of those who earn their living by dealing with the occult, including spiritualists, fortune tellers of various kinds, superstitious rite celebrants and producers and dealers of hell supplies and money. They are lazy and dishonest persons who have turned to spreading superstition as a way of life. They often invent a thousand and one ways to infuse superstitious beliefs into the people, especially the old and teenagers. They are the direct targets of the socialist ideological and cultural system. In the undertaking to build a new type of men and a new culture, combatting superstition is an important task and an urgent requirement. At the same time, it is one front of the struggle against the enemy's multisided war of sabotage. To carry out this task well we must have concrete measures. Cadres and soldiers of the armed forces, together with members of the militia and self-defense forces, must coordinate with other sectors, especially the cultural sector, to step up propaganda and education activities broadly among the people of all walks of life in order to make everyone clearly recognize the nonsense of superstition and realize its harmful effects so they will renounce superstitious beliefs themselves.

Depending on each locality and each period of time, efforts must be concentrated on achieving certain objectives. Various forms of propaganda must be put into use to combat superstition through the mass media, seminars and exhibitions. At the same time, attention must be given to the inculcation of the fundamental concepts of scientific Marxism-Leninism and of the policies on freedom of belief of the party and state. Another measure is to intensify efforts to control, educate, transform and strictly punish those who make a living out of the people's superstition. It is necessary to uphold vigilance against and stay widely awake to the enemy's schemes and maneuvers; promptly discover and snuff out all the superstitions which emerge under different forms to attract a large number of people and disrupt ideology and culture as well as public order and security, such as by declaring oneself as superhuman, opening a "fairies' fair," dispensing miracle medicines, and so forth; and promptly investigate, detect and punish the masterminds of such operations. Meanwhile, it is necessary to promote a healthy, scientific, simple and economical lifestyle among the people.

Doc: 4269/252

VI. CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

1. THE TRUCK DRIVER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS

1. The Truck Driver's Responsibility for Accidents

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POPULATION, ISSUES AND CULTURE

VIA LAI-KON TUM PARTY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN PROVINCE

Handi LAI LAN KET in Vietnamese 19 Jan 83 p 5

Interview with Ksor Kron, a member of the VCP Central Committee and Secretary of the Via Lai-Kon Tum Party Committee: "Implement the Ethnic Minority Policy."

Text Question: Please tell us about the political, economic, cultural, and social accomplishments of your province since the liberation. How have these accomplishments affected the material and spiritual lives of the various strata in your province and the ethnic minority people?

Answer: After the south was completely liberated, more than 200,000 people had to be resettled. More than 90 percent of the people of working age were illiterate. Most of the ethnic minority people still practiced shifting habitation and cultivation. The province's fixed cultivation area amounted to less than 2,000 hectares. The situation of cutting down trees, burning forests, and initial planting was widespread. But after more than 5 years of effort, economic and economic-cultural development in accordance with the common line and the party's economic line, our province has gradually overcome many difficulties and weaknesses and attained a number of very encouraging initial results.

By the end of 1982 the province had 60,000 additional hectares of fixed cultivation land, including more than 6,000 hectares of irrigated two-crop rice fields. More than 200,000 ethnic minority people who had previously practiced shifting cultivation and habitation had adopted fixed cultivation and effectively accommodated more than 100,000 people who came from the lowland provinces to develop new economic zones.

During 1981 and 1982 our province did not have to request grain from the central echelon, but contributed to the central echelon nearly 10,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent. The people had enough grain to eat, with some left over for reserves. The quantity of agricultural commodities steadily increased. In some areas the peasants' living standards were raised.

The province now has 36 state and joint public-private industrial enterprises, 8 state farms, 7 state forests, and many other agricultural-forestry stations. Many small industry-handicrafts production cooperatives and teams have been

former and are now undergoing development. The economy is gradually developing according to plan and many basic-level units have adopted production-commercial cost accounting and are making a profit. All-out efforts and advances are being made in the communications-transportation and the circulation-distribution sectors.

Sanitation, disease prevention, and epidemic prevention among the people have received attention from the very beginning and have been carried out very urgently and energetically. Therefore, many diseases have been eliminated or greatly restricted, including many social diseases left behind by the enemy. Living standards have been steadily raised. The number of people watching films and attending cultural performances has doubled. During the 1981-1982 academic year the number of students in general education schools was 1.6 times greater than during the 1976-1977 academic year, and the number of students attending level 2 and level 3 schools nearly tripled. The number of illiterates is steadily declining. Physical education and sports have developed both broadly and deeply, and have now become a mass movement among youths and adults in the cities and towns. Backward customs and superstitions have been gradually eliminated.

Question: What results have been attained in implementing the ethnic minority policy?

Answer: Our province is one with many ethnic groups, including many ethnic minority groups, which have long been united in combat and in building their lives. We regard the full, correct implementation of the party's common line and its economic line as also being the implementation of its ethnic policy, so we have attained the results mentioned above. However, the implementation of the ethnic policy in our province has also run up against certain problems. We have also made corrections in order to further consolidate and strengthen ethnic solidarity in the province in order to create a new position and strength in order to advance.

The situation of scattered and shifting cultivation is still widespread. Although there is enough grain to eat, the grain output is not stable and the yield is low. Although industrial production has developed it has not yet met the needs of the people. Although the agricultural and forestry capabilities are increasing, our ability to exploit them are still limited and the results that have been attained do not yet correspond to the effort that has been put forth. Although the people's living standards have improved, in general there are still many shortages, such as in a number of old base areas and distant, remote areas. Many school-age children are not yet able to go to school, and there are still many illiterates. Superstition and many backward customs still exist.

In solidarity and unanimity of the party, the people, and the military forces in the province have been increasingly consolidated and strengthened, and are creating a combined strength with which we can achieve new, greater accomplishments in future years.

Question: With regard to the Central Highlands in general and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province in particular, tell us about the plots and acts of FULRO -- a reactionary organization of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists.

Answer: During the 9-year anti-French resistance war the French colonialists set up the reactionary FULRO organization to rally the reactionaries among the ethnic minority people. It formed an association of ethnic groups purportedly in the name of "ethnic group self-rule." The French colonialists organized company-sized units to attack the revolution and during the anti-U.S. war the U.S. imperialists directly controlled FULRO and built it into a post-war force to oppose the revolution after the U.S.-puppet defeat. In fact, the Beijing reactionaries have used it to carry out their plot of waging a many-sided war of sabotage, an espionage war, and a psychological war, and to divide the ethnic groups and religions.

After the province was liberated, our party organization recognized the FULRO problem and drafted a plan to cope with it. During the past 7 years we have continually motivated the people, organized armed forces, launched campaigns to mop up FULRO, and eliminated it in a number of villages in some district in which FULRO operates. Thousands of FULRO members have been killed, captured, or persuaded to surrender, many company, battalion, and regiment cadres have been eliminated, and thousands of people with relations with FULRO have informed the local administrations. The mopping up of FULRO has been combined with the suppression of the other reactionaries, which has enabled the political security and social order and safety situations to be maintained.

Question: What are the province's economic, cultural, and social development and order-security missions? In order to do a better job of carrying out the ethnic policy of the party and state, what missions are the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province fulfilling, and what has it recommended to the party, the state, and the central-level sectors regarding the fulfillment of the ethnic policy?

Answer: The direction and missions of the province's party organization for 1983-1985 and the 1980's will be presented to the coming second session of the Eighth Congress of the Provincial Party Organization, with the common spirit of endeavoring to build districts that are strong in all respects and making the district the principal area of operations in reorganizing production and redistributing labor, in order to gradually achieve the economic structure that has been decided upon; combining fixed cultivation and habitation with the reform of the old production relations and the building of new production relations; carrying out the scientific-technical and ideological-cultural revolutions; developing new economic areas; continuing to develop culture, education, and public health; resolutely defeating all sabotage plots of the enemy; eliminating the FULRO gang; maintaining political security and social order and safety; and fulfilling our international obligations to our two sister provinces, Attapeu in Laos and Ratanakiri in Kampuchea.

We believe that the grasping and full, serious implementation of the common line and the economic line set forth by the Fourth Party Congress and the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, as well as the common direction and missions and the specific missions about to be approved by the second session

of our provincial party organization's eighth congress have a practical significance. In order to fulfill the missions that have been set forth, in addition to the efforts of the localities we would like to recommend the following to the party, the state, and the central-level echelon:

The central echelon should pay more attention to the too-low living standards of the ethnic minority people, create conditions for rapidly stabilizing production and improving living standards, make the greatest possible efforts to create the initial material bases for the adoption of fixed cultivation and habitation, and thereby develop the trades in each economic area.

There must be a specific policy, one that is appropriate to the requirements, to create and cultivate a corps of ethnic minority cadres and workers in a practical, prompt manner, and urgently correct and supplement a number of old policies regarding the selection of students, the allowance system, etc., so that the children of ethnic minority people can be able to study.

There must be a policy to appropriately compensate ethnic minority cadres, workers, and civil servants, as well as Vietnamese cadres, workers, and civil servants who work in distant, remote places so that they can be content in their work and work for long periods of time in the ethnic minority areas.

With regard to people who go to develop new economic areas, there must also be appropriate regulations and policies vis-a-vis certain aspects in order to create conditions for economic construction and development to achieve real results.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OCEANOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Le Tien Tuyen: "Call of the Sea"]

[Excerpts] Early in the year, the sun shines more brilliantly over Nha Trang. The vast sea is blue and limpid. The beauty of the sea and nature in this region is singularly captivating. However, none of the cadres and workers at the Oceanographic Research Institute pays any attention to this sweet and refreshing splendor. They are concentrating on the study of various topics, inspecting research equipment and looking for old reference documents to prepare for a forthcoming voyage.

Nguyen Kim Hung, deputy director of the Oceanographic Research Institute, said:

--Our country has an area of more than 1 million sq kms two-thirds of which are constituted by our territorial waters. But we have only a scant knowledge of this vital part of our country. Therefore, the institute has the duty to study to understand the secrets of our country's territorial waters.

He added: There are seemingly easy questions but it is not a simple matter to find well-founded answers. For example, some people want to know the maximum height of the eastern sea waves in the past few decades. This is only a minor question which has been put by the oil and natural gas exploitation sector and to which we are looking for basic data to reply. This subject matter is related to the height of drilling rigs, to the economic situation, to the practice of thrift and to other aspects which must be taken into consideration in building and developing the economy.

At present, the institute is cooperating in the field of scientific research with four others in the Soviet Union, namely, the Far Eastern Pacific Oceanography Institute, the Far Eastern Oceanic Biology Institute, the Moscow Institute of Biologic Development and the Far Eastern Chemistry Institute. This cooperation covers many aspects from the acceptance, training and exchange of cadres to the aid given under the form of equipment, machines and means to carry out remote and deep investigations. Each year, our [Soviet] friends have sent 4 research ships with a 300- to 600-tonnage as well as cadres and specialists with a [high] standard of knowledge and rich experiences to carry out research to serve our common objectives.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently he attended a meeting with 300 cadres working in the fields of science, technology, literature, art and journalism. (NHAN DAN 20 Feb 83 p 1)

Phạm Văn Ba [PHAMJ VAWN BA]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he led a delegation to Phnom Penh to visit SRV soldiers guarding the city and those recuperating in hospitals. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIF]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a meeting with members of the Vietnam Democratic Party. (DOC LAP 23 Feb 83 p 2)

Đỗ Gian² [DOOX GIANR], *Colonel

His article on cadre training appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 83 p 2)

Lư Giang [LUW GIANG], Major General

Commander, Capital Military Region; on 21 February 1983 he attended ceremonies marking the 65th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Hoi [NGUYEENX HOI]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tran Yen District, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he accompanied Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham

Van Dong on new year visits to his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Hồ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; acting *Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, HCMC; on 11 February 1983 he led a delegation on a visit to western Kampuchea to see SRV volunteer soldiers on their international mission. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Ky² [NGUYEENX KYR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tran Yen District, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he accompanied Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on new year visits to his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Tường Lân [NGUYEENX TUWOWNGF LAAN]

Director of the Sea Transportation General Department; on 13 February 1983 he welcomed Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vu Dinh Lieu on a visit of the Port of Saigon. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 83 p 1)

Phạm Ngọc Mậu [PHAMJ NGOCJ MAAUJ], Lieutenant General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 21 February 1983 he attended ceremonies marking the 65th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 83 p 1)

Bách Bá Nang [BACHS BAS NANG], Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the Hoang Lien Son Province Military Command; recently he accompanied Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on new year visits to military units in his command. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 1)

Phạm Văn Nhân [PHAMJ VAWN NHAAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 17 February 1983 he organized ceremonies to mark the 194th Anniversary of the Battle of Dong Da. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Phát [NGUYEENX BAS PHATS]

Vice Minister of Marine Products; his article: "Developing Uncle Ho's Fish Pond" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 2)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Poland Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 19 February 1983

he attended the eighth meeting of the latter committee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 20 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tấn [NGUYEENX DINHF TAAN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925; Head of the Central Military Court Bureau; Member of the VCP; he died at his home following an illness. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 4)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 21 February 1983 he attended ceremonies marking the 65th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI] deceased

Member of the VCP; a Department Director, Ministry of the Interior; born in 1924 in Pho Hoa Village, Duc Pho District, Nghia Binh Province, he died on 21 February 1983. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 17-20 January 1983 he was in Budapest for a conference for trade union members in socialist countries. (LAO DONG 3 Feb 83 p 2)

Trần Thúc [TRAANF THUWCS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 16 February 1983 he organized activities to mark the 194th Anniversary of the Battle of Dong Da. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Feb 83 p 1)

Lê Mạnh Trình [LEE MANHJ TRINH] aka Tien [TIEENS] deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; in 1926, he was chosen to go to Quang Chau, China to take a political training course given by Nguyen Ai Quoc. He was admitted into the Vietnam Revolutionary Youths Association. From 1926 to 1927, he mobilized overseas Vietnamese and was on the Central Committee and Secretary of the Indochina Communist Party overseas. From 1947 to 1967, he was involved in Interzone 4 and in charge of the Viet Minh Front Interzone; he was posted at the Vietnamese embassy in Peking; Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; Deputy Director of the Party History Research Department; he retired in November 1967 and died on 18 February 1983. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 83 p 4)

Đàm Quang Trung [DAMF QUANG TRUNG], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Commander of the 1st Military Region; recently he accompanied Senior General Chu Huy Man on a New Year visit of his region. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 1)

Vũ Tuấn [VUX TUAAN]

Minister of Food Industry; on 12 February 1983 he led a delegation to Iraq.
(NHAN DAN 20 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tung [NGUYEENX HUWUWX TUNGF] deceased

Member of the VCP; former Director of the Capital Construction Department; former Director of the Planning Institute, Post and Telegraph General Department; born in Hanoi on 24 June 1924, he died on 17 February 1983 after a sudden illness. (NHAN DAN 18 Feb 83 p 4)

Vương [Dường] Tường [VUWOWNG ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cao Bang Province; recently he paid a new year visit to elements of the Pac Bo Corps located in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Feb 83 p 1)

Lê Việt [LEE VIEETJ] deceased

Member of the VCP; involved in revolutionary activities since 1945; former Director of the Planning Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; born in 1919 in Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province, he died in Hue on 12 February 1983 after an accident. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 83 p 4)

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